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## CHANCELLOR FINDS NEW JUSTIFICATION FOR GERMANY'S ACT

### Self-Defense Against Russian Military Party Made Pretext for Invading Belgium—Situation Admitted to Be Grave

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—By arrangement with the government representatives, the Chancellor was the first speaker at the meeting of the Reichstag Main Committee yesterday, which was attended by von Hintze and other state secretaries, ministers and members of the federal council, beside numerous other deputies, in addition to members of the committee.

In opening the sitting, the chairman, Herr Ebert, said that the Austro-Hungarian peace proposal and other questions had rendered the committee's convocation expedient before the end of October which was the date originally agreed on for the resumption of business.

Count von Hertling dealt with both the military and the domestic situation, and reverted in the course of his speech to the old argument that the war was a product of Edward VII's mischievous policy, though he introduced a newly adopted claim, that it was immediately precipitated by the signing of the Russian military party.

He also voiced the familiar refrain that Germany has throughout waged war of defense, and in this connection, made noteworthy reference to Belgium.

Only to defend themselves did they invade Belgium, he declared. In so doing, they transgressed the written law, but as for individuals, so also for states, there is another law, namely that of self-defense.

Regarding the military situation, the Chancellor remarked that it must be admitted at once that the last big German offensive had not brought the success hoped for and the present situation was grave, they had no cause to be faint-hearted, however, and had already passed through harder times.

He ironed out the western front could not be broken, and the U-boat war was slowly but surely fulfilling its task. In these circumstances, he insisted on the necessity for confidence and unity, and passed to the question of the Prussian Franchise Reform Bill, which, he declared, the government was resolved to have accepted.

"It would be unfair, however," he argued, "not to give the representatives of the older order a due hearing."

Proceeding to deal with the future, von Hertling claimed that he had already adhered to the league of nations idea, but he declared that Germany could only join such a federation if a full guarantee were given that she would be treated on equal terms with the other members.

Continuing, he described the league as a question of promoting universal peace, and successive disarmament, the establishment of an obligatory course of arbitration, freedom of the seas, and protection of the small nations.

After developing his views on these points, he explained that he hoped the league would be no mere dream of the future, but that the idea would ripen, and the people of all countries would zealously concern themselves with the means of establishing it.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, in addressing the Reichstag Main Committee, complained of the lack of attention at his acquiescence in the four peace essentials had met from the American Executive.

He asserted that on February 22 of this year he declared in the Reichstag his agreement in fundamental ideas with the possibility of discussing a general peace on the basis of the four points of President Wilson's message of Feb. 2, but that President Wilson, neither at that time nor since, had taken any notice of his declaration.

He declared that he favored the formation of a League of Nations, the promotion of universal, successive disarmament in equal proportions, the establishment of obligatory courts of arbitration, the freedom of the seas and the protection of small nations.

"We have never concealed the fact," said von Hertling in the course of his address, "that all thoughts of conquest were far from our minds. But we do things stand on the opposite side. If one credited the utterances of the enemy, official and unofficial, they only desire to repel a Germany which in criminal arrogance, is striving for world hegemony; to fight for freedom and justice against German imperialism and Prussian militarism."

"We know better. The world war was prepared years ago in the well-known secret policy of King Edward. In France there arose extensive war literature which referred to impending war with Germany. Austria-Hungary's influence in the Balkans was to be eliminated. The Russian expansion movement and the Pan-Slavic idea demanded it."

The match was not put to the powder by the Prussian military party, but while the German Emperor

## LONDON ENTERTAINS PRINCE COLONNA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Very cordial speeches were exchanged at a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, yesterday, in Prince Colonna's honor, and at which the Carabinieri Band played selections from the Wellington Barracks. The guests, numbering over 260, included Prince Borghese, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires and several members of the government, among whom were Mr. Balfour, Mr. Walter Long and Mr. G. N. Barnes.

Both Prince Borghese and Prince Colonna referred to the traditional friendship between England and Italy, the latter, in particular, recalling the English statesmen and poets who had welcomed the resurrection of the new great Italian nation.

"Today," he declared, "Italy is at your side, defending civilization and right because she feels that here is the center of the world's liberty. Lord Bryce, seconding the Lord Mayor's welcome to the Syndic of Rome, recalled the fact that Prince Colonna's family was already ancient and famous when King John granted the Magna Charta, and added that though this was the first occasion that the head of the Roman municipality had been entertained at the Mansion House, the Syndic of Rome should be no stranger in London, since London was a Roman city."

Lord Lytton like other speakers, paid a warm tribute to the Italian troops, while the Italian speakers on their part expressed heartfelt appreciation of the work of the British forces in Italy, and particularly of the presence of the Prince of Wales there.

## GERMAN PLAN SEEN IN TAKING OF BAKU

### Reports of Agreement Granting Turkey a Free Hand in Persia Are Thought to Indicate German Designs on India

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
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LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that it would not be unreasonable to attach some credence to reports on the conclusion some months ago, when Germany expected to obtain a victory in the West, of a German-Turkish agreement, which throws light on the activity displayed about that time by Turkish agents and notably by the Turkish ambassador in Bern, in advancing ambitious territorial claims, and on Turkey's subsequent military operations.

There is reason to suppose that the agreement involved the granting of a free hand in Persia to Turkey, while Germany secured in return other concessions in Asia Minor, and Turkish acquiescence in the Balkan settlement, regarding which Austria-Hungary was not consulted.

In any case, whatever the nature of the actual terms, Berlin is credited with the ultimate intention of using Turkey merely to prepare the way for the eventual German march on India to be undertaken so soon as the German Army is ready for the enterprise.

The agreement, accordingly, emphasizes the significance of the Turkish campaign in the Caucasus this summer, culminating in the capture of Baku, despite the provisions of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, by which Germany expressly acknowledged Russia's claim to the Baku region.

Meanwhile the period that has intervened since the agreement was signed, marked as it has been by shattering the hopes built on the expected German victory in the West and by the gradual expulsion of the Turks themselves from Palestine, is likely to imbue the Turks with a growing conviction of Germany's inability to fulfill her bargain, and consequently developments may be legitimately awaited.

## Baku as Seat of Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Constantinople message states that the seat of government of the Persian province of Azerbaijan has been transferred to Baku. Tabriz, the second largest city in Persia, was formerly the capital of Azerbaijan.

## SERBIAN DEPUTATION AND BELGIAN KING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LE HAVRE, France (Wednesday)—Mr. Vranitch, Serbian Minister, and several distinguished Serbian officers, were received by the Belgian King and Queen yesterday. General Vranitch, handing King Albert the insignia of the Star of Karageorge and a medal for bravery on behalf of the Prince Regent. The Cross of Mercy was presented to Queen Elizabeth.

This expression of Serbian homage to Belgium was the occasion of a telegram of congratulation from King Albert to the Prince Regent on the Serbian army's brilliant successes.

## NEED OF UPHOLDING LOAN EMPHASIZED

### First Reader in The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Urges Importance of Buying Liberty Bonds

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—The following remarks were made by Bicknell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., at the Wednesday evening meeting on Sept. 25, immediately preceding the testimonial which are a feature of that gathering: "At the request of our government made to this church in common with other churches throughout the country, I am asked to make a few remarks upon the subject of the forthcoming Liberty Loan. Accustomed as the members of this congregation are to keep themselves abreast of the times, it may be regarded as possibly unnecessary to more than mention the fact that such a loan has been arranged for and that the bonds are to be shortly placed upon sale. And yet it never does any harm for us to remind each other of the duties devolving upon us as citizens which in the support of this great war, waged in behalf of the liberties of the human race, we regard more as privileges than as duties."

"The six billions of dollars, which it is proposed to raise for the purpose of prosecuting the war and of sustaining the various branches of the government in the prosecution of it, form a very small proportion of the wealth of this country. And it is therefore manifestly no hardship to ask people to take part in providing these necessary funds. But above this, and far more important, is the fact that this gives all of us the opportunity to take part in the war in a practical manner. It is the most practical way in which we can do our bit, a thing which we all without exception greatly desire to do. I need not therefore urge upon you the desirability of taking part in this loan yourselves, or the further duty of bringing it before friends and acquaintances in such a manner that they may understand, not only that it is a patriotic duty, but that it means something to the whole human race."

"This would be a sorry world indeed if the idea of democratic government were entirely eliminated from it. If it were possible to be deprived of the thought of human liberty, and if it were possible that we could be dominated by the autocratic ideas of a government, we can see we would not be free from the influence of the tyrant, and according to the best human volition, but even that volition itself would be stifled, and we would be prevented from even thinking as free men have a right to think."

"So long as people have not fully recognized the ever-present supply of infinite Principle, it is quite likely that they will feel moved to save something of their earnings and invest it in the safest possible manner. In taking part in this great loan to our government, we are not only, therefore, benefiting ourselves for the possible security at a splendid rate of interest, but we are doing something greater than that, we are, in a way that can be seen of men, sustaining the idea of human liberty, maintaining the idea of pure democracy which our beloved Leader, Mr. Eddy, indicates in her book, Science and Health, will ultimately mean the self-government of every individual, where she says, 'Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love.'"

## FRENCH DISCUSSION ON OIL CONCESSIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The question of oil concessions in Algeria was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Objection has been raised by M. Outrey, the deputy for Coghin China, to the concession of 74,000 hectares of oil lands in Algeria to the British group, the chairman of which is Lord Murray of Elibank. M. Outrey demanded that M. Loucheur, Minister of Munitions, should clearly declare that he would follow a policy favoring French interests, further stating that the oil lands in the United States were at the disposal of that government.

M. Loucheur replied that he would follow the policy indicated by the Chamber and had informed Lord Murray that the Chamber required two-thirds of the shares should be in French hands.

M. Sembat, Socialist, considered it a happy idea that French, British and American capital should be associated, and thought a narrow limit should not be assigned to allied countries.

The Chamber finally adopted an order of the day, expressing confidence in the government regarding continuation of the mining policy reserving to France her mineral wealth.

## CLYDE SHIPWRIGHTS' STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Clyde shipwrights, yesterday, declined to resume work by 2520 votes to 526, though officials of the Clydeside committee also were present and recommended the men to go back.

## EIGHTY PER CENT PROFIT ON SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CLEVELAND, O.—The American Shipbuilding Company, with headquarters here, having announced earnings of 80 per cent on its common stock after charging off preferred dividends and setting aside \$7,000,000 for taxes, Samuel Doerflinger, county prosecutor, on Wednesday, wired President Wilson as follows:

"This company, I am informed, is engaged exclusively on government work. This condition ought to be investigated and remedied. If you have no one available to perform this task I will offer you my services."

M. E. Farr, president of the American Shipbuilding Company, says: "Our profits during the last year were derived principally from contracts entered into with private interests before we entered the war. If my report submitted to the stockholders, on Tuesday, is carefully read, the source of our profit and the fact that we limit our profits on government work will be seen."

## BREWERS' SECRETS TO BE DISCLOSED

### Inquiry by the United States Senate to Be Thorough, It Is Announced—Evidence Long Guarded Is Now Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Overman is chairman, is scheduled to hold its first meeting on Thursday, to consider the course of action and the extent of the investigation under the Jones resolution, which brings far-reaching charges of political corruption and disloyal sympathies against certain brewers in the United States.

As the subcommittee is to come up in the Senate, it is not likely that the committee will go beyond discussion of the question as to what witness shall be first called, and assign a date for the first hearing. In virtue of the fact that the case of The Washington Times has aroused such interest, and that the brewers have been making such a bid for the sympathies of the people in the last few days by means of large advertisements published in newspapers all over America, it is more than likely that Arthur Brisbane will be one of the first witnesses to be called. In the same connection, A. Mitchell Palmer, alien enemy property custodian, will be subpoenaed, as will also Christian Feigenbaum, the New Jersey brewer who acted as trustee for the combination which put up the money for The Washington Times.

For some reason or other, the impression has gone out that the investigation is mainly concerned with the transaction between Mr. Brisbane and the brewers in connection with the buying of The Washington Times. This may be due to an effort on the part of some interests, fearing publicity, to limit the scope of the investigation. Nothing would please the brewers better than to get off with an investigation covering a single transaction which is now public property.

Senator Jones of Washington, the author of the resolution, declared on Wednesday that he was conscious of this narrow interpretation put on the resolution. "However," he said, "the resolution speaks for itself, and the committee can make no mistake as to the scope of the inquiry. I believe the committee will go to the bottom of the matters cited for investigation in the resolution. The affair concerning The Washington Times is of minor importance compared with other matters which call for a speedy and full investigation."

There will shortly be filed with the committee a statement, brief and detailed, that the general charges embodied in the Jones resolution. The same statement will call attention to important documents now sedulously guarded in the vaults of the Department of Justice. The information supplied by these pieces of evidence will, it is alleged, go far to substantiate some of the major charges of which the brewers stand accused.

That the information is of the utmost importance is known, and round it will probably center the pending investigation. Senators interested in the methods of the brewers and convinced that these methods will bear a searching investigation, have been long cognizant of the importance of the documents in the possession of the Department of Justice. These documents are in the nature of evidence which would, it is believed, have justified an investigation long before now. They are, indeed, considered of such gravity that it is believed the Department of Justice itself would have been warranted long ago in undertaking such an investigation as that now pending.

This information which the department has in its possession has been, up to the present, held strictly confidential, a fact which precluded it from an investigation by outsiders.

The committee, however, is authorized to call witnesses and to call for information, no matter in whose possession the evidence may be. The argument that it is confidential is no longer tenable. The information in question refers to two cases, one in Pittsburgh, (Continued on page eight, column one)

## SUFFRAGE STAGE SET FOR ACTION

### United States Senate Ready to Cast Historic Ballot—Gain of Two Votes for Amendment Since the Last Postponement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a canvass of the United States Senate on Wednesday, the general conclusion arrived at was that he would be a bold man indeed who would predict the result of the historic vote scheduled to be taken on Thursday. While the various organizations which have worked for many years in the cause of woman suffrage are confident of success, and hesitate not to assert that Thursday is to be the red-letter day which will yield victory as the final consummation of a long contest, a careful consideration of all the facts would lead to more caution and preclude one from making predictions. The fact of the matter is that the condition in the Senate appears to be one of well-poised equilibrium where the scale may be easily turned either way. There are unknown elements, inasmuch as some senators have all along maintained silence as to what they would do at the final showdown.

Less optimistic and far more cautious than the various women's organizations, senators in favor of the amendment would only go so far as to say that they believed the amendment would be carried. The opposing forces have consistently maintained a solid front and refuse to accept defeat until after the roll call.

While it is true that the standpatners are holding out, they are forced to concede that the ranks of their opponents have been strengthened since the last postponement of the amendment. Thus Senator Martin of Kentucky, who succeeded Senator Ollie James, is reckoned on to vote for the amendment. The same is true of Senator Benet, who succeeded Senator Tillman of South Carolina. While this would mean at least a gain of two votes, the opposition has not gained any.

It was hinted on Wednesday that there would be surprises, and that some senators would vote for the amendment who have up to the present stood out against it. There may be nothing in these hints, although it is known that President Wilson has brought all his influence to bear on the critical situation. Senator Culberson of Texas, generally regarded as opposed to the amendment, may conceivably think it his duty to vote in its favor on the ground that the President deems the passage of the amendment of vital importance in connection with the prosecution of the war. This consideration will count, it is believed, for much with veteran senators for whom the war and the support of the President for its efficient prosecution is the great problem of the hour.

While there may be some surprises of this character, the supporters of the amendment are not inclined to depend on them or to take chances. It is probably safe to say that Senator Jones will hesitate to put the question to a vote unless she feels sure after a canvass in the morning that the necessary two-thirds are forthcoming. Should he so decide, it will be only because the issue is far too important to risk defeat.

Nothing in the nature of a filibuster is now expected. No speeches and no arguments are likely to be made. The occasion is one of those where the stage is all set for action and where no one thinks or believes what he has to say will alter the conviction of his colleagues. Washington is already thronged with visitors who want to see what so many hope to be the beginning of a new era in the life of the Republic.

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## GERMANY CONTROLS DANISH SHIPBUILDING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—In consequence of the forced reliance upon iron and steel imports from Germany the entire Danish shipbuilding industry is now, it is stated, under German control. Germany supervises every trial trip and has to be given priority in the purchase of every ship for four years after the war, while all shipping disputes have to be decided in German law courts.

## A NEW LEADER FOR JAPANESE MINISTRY

### Marquess Saionji to Form Cabinet Following the Resignation of Count Terauchi—Paris Press On the Change

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Tokyo dispatches announce that following the resignation of Count Terauchi, the Emperor entrusted the formation of a new cabinet to the Marquess Saionji. Commenting on the resignation of Count Terauchi, Le Matin states that the crisis is entirely due to internal affairs, aggravated by the recent rice riots.

Le Temps, in an editorial, says "the Terauchi Cabinet disappears, after the popular riots which increased its parliamentary instability. Perhaps its fall thus recalls, in a certain measure, that of Prince Katsura in February, 1913." Le Temps then considers the trend of Count Terauchi's foreign policy, stating that it will be remembered by three important documents, the note drawn up by Viscount Ishii with Mr. Lansing, published in November last, the provisions of which put an end to the "Mexico-Japanese fancies" of German diplomacy and of the German dream of domination in China, which had begun with Kiao Chow. Then followed the attempt by Germany to create submarine bases on the Pacific and the consequent military and naval agreements concluded between Japan and China in May.

Thus, comments Le Temps, the German menace provided Japan with a fresh occasion for exercising her action on the Asiatic continent. Finally the German and Bolshevik aggression against the Tzecho-Slovaks brought about Allied intervention in Siberia and the Japanese Government published a manifesto on Aug. 2, declaring its close agreement with the United States and affirming the disinterested nature of its policy.

Such, concludes Le Temps, is the diplomatic and military legacy which Count Terauchi is leaving in the experienced and prudent hands of his successor, the Marquess Saionji. To quote M. Gerard, the former French Ambassador in Tokyo, the Marquess Saionji is far less attracted to the sweets of power than faithful to his convictions and to his ideal of moderation and liberty, never refusing to shoulder difficult tasks nor sacrifices and the exigencies of transition and transaction.

## BRITISH FIGURES ON SHIPPING LOSSES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Admiralty announces that the allied and neutral August tonnage losses total 327,677 gross tons against 323,772 for July. British losses were 176,401 and 182,524 tons for August and July, respectively. The total tonnage entering and leaving United Kingdom ports in August, excluding coastwise and cross-channel traffic, was 8,153,639 gross tons.

The Admiralty states: "If the British losses from enemy action alone are considered, August is better than any month since September, 1916."

## BULGARIAN FORCES BEING DRIVEN INTO THE ALBANIAN HILLS

### Enemy Troops Pursued Along Three Roads Leading From Prilep—Heights East of Vardar Reached By the Allies

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is very difficult to explain the present fighting on any front, unless it be that of Salonika. The Turkish armies in Palestine have ceased to exist, so that for the moment there is nothing to be said of them. On the western front the battle has become more than ever a battle of moles, but until this phase of it comes to an end it is very nearly impossible to describe it. Nevertheless everything goes admirably for the Allies, and perhaps in no place more admirably than in the battle of the moles.

## Sir Edmund Allenby's Victory

For the moment, as has been said, the Turkish armies in Palestine have ceased to exist. Whether the Turks will send more men down south, and endeavor to hold Beirut and Damascus, or whether, indeed, the British are preparing to attack these remains to be seen. They are both strategic points of importance, and were heavily held in the earlier days of the war. It must be becoming increasingly hard, however, for the Turks to find men, and very much more than merely increasingly hard for them to find equipment for fresh maneuvers. Upwards of 40,000 troops were taken prisoners as the result of Sir Edmund's last attack; whilst 260 guns, enormous dumps of ammunition, all the Turkish rolling stock in this sector, hundreds of horse-drawn carts, and immense stores of provisions are amongst the British captures. If, therefore, Essen is going to re-equip Turkish armies treated in this way, a considerable strain will be placed upon the great arsenal.

## The Macedonian Advance

Meantime the retreat of the Bulgarian center goes on without cessation, though the left wing of the army is endeavoring to stand on the hills along the Bulgarian frontier south west of Strumitza. Here, however, they run a great risk of being outflanked by the Serbians, and caught between the Serbian columns and those of the British and Greeks advancing towards Strumitza from Lake Doiran. Strumitza, indeed, is the Bulgarian warden of the marches in the south. It is situated amidst high hills and heavily fortified, and should the Bulgarians elect to stand here they might give considerable trouble, unless the position were turned and the garrison cut off. The greatest disaster to the Bulgarians is impending, however, on their right flank. Here they have been, crushed by the French and Italians, and are being driven into the Albanian mountains, where they are likely to meet with a curiously warm reception from the mountaineers of the district.

## The Western Front

The really important struggle is, however, of course, on the western front. In spite of everything that von Ludendorff can do to hold his own, the British and French are remorselessly forcing their way round St. Quentin. Now it is a hamlet that falls, which is mentioned on nothing but the largest maps, now a trench system of which probably only the actual headquarters staff holds the plans. Yet every day St. Quentin is pocketed a little more than the day before. The canal, on the British front, which was one of the main defenses of the town, is now completely under Sir Douglas Haig's guns, with the result that every day the value of the place as a citadel of the Hindenburg line becomes more doubtful. The Bulgarians, if there are still any of them, under General von Ludendorff's orders must, by this time, be wanted far more at home, and are likely to have been withdrawn; whilst Austria must be looking a little uneasy in the direction of Albania, and realizing how valuable any surplus troops she might have had to lend to the German High Command would be there. Simultaneously a sudden revival of American gunfire in the direction of Metz indicates that Germany may want all the spare troops she has there. Consequently in summing up the situation nobody need be particularly surprised if one day the combined genius of von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff leads to another victory, in the shape of a further strategic retreat with the intention of shortening the line.

## COMMUNIQUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—"Between Omignon Brook and the Somme fresh enemy attacks were repulsed today," the German War Office report announced tonight. "New enemy attacks against Meusevros also failed."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official report made public today says: "There was lively reconnoitering activity in Flanders. 'Between Meusevros and Bois d'Havincourt the artillery battle revived. All Meusevros fresh enemy attacks failed. East of Epehy in local counter-attacks we captured a line which we



had held previous to the fighting of Sept. 22.

"Between the Omignon Brook and the Somme the British and French resumed their attack against St. Quentin. They were supported by strong artillery fire and tanks.

"The enemy gained a footing in Pontreux, Gricourt and Francilly-Selency early in the morning. Attempts by the enemy to extend the breaches by means of violent attacks which lasted into the afternoon failed.

"A counter-attack by our infantry platoon, supported by artillery and aviators, again brought Pontreux and Gricourt into our possession toward the afternoon.

"The heights situated between these two places were recaptured after a fluctuating fight. Francilly-Selency remained in the hands of the enemy. On the other front most of the enemy attacks broke down before our lines. Wherever he reached them he was driven out again in counter-attacks.

"Between the Vesle and the Aisne storming detachments broke into enemy positions south of Glennes and brought back 85 prisoners. Strong enemy counter-attacks, after the termination of this engagement, against the position from which we had started were repulsed. In minor enterprises across the Vesle and in Champagne we took prisoners.

"Yesterday we brought down in aerial battles 28 enemy airplanes and six balloons."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

HAVRE, France (Wednesday)—The Belgian War Office issued a communiqué tonight. It reads as follows:

"The enemy captured some of our positions in the region of Lancemarek on Monday night, but in a counter-attack we retook them.

"Last night our patrols captured several prisoners."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Douglas Haig issued the following communiqué tonight:

"The neighborhood of Selency was captured this morning with prisoners.

"Northwest of Fayet, two enemy counter-attacks were broken down and a third attack later repulsed.

"East of Epehy an enemy surprise attack was beaten off.

"Southeast of Inchy, a night hostile raid was repulsed.

"In the neighborhood of Moeuvres the enemy was ejected from one of our posts by a counter-attack."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British War Office issued a statement today, which reads as follows:

"Our troops made further progress yesterday evening and during the night in the neighborhood of Selency and Gricourt.

"In the course of the day's operations the enemy made several counter-attacks, two of which were delivered in great strength north of Gricourt. Both counter-attacks were repulsed.

"In one case two companies of the second battalion of the Royal Sussex regiment met the attacking enemy with the bayonet, inflicting heavy casualties upon him and capturing a number of prisoners.

"In the evening the enemy again attacked at Gricourt, and at first made progress. An immediate counter-attack by our troops completely restored the situation. We took forty prisoners. A total of 1000 prisoners and a large number of machine guns were captured in our operations yesterday northwest of St. Quentin.

"As the result of a successful minor operation carried out by us on Monday night we advanced our line slightly southeast of Inchy (west of Cambrai). During the same night hostile raids were repulsed east of Demicourt and north of Lens.

"Another hostile raid west of Sauchy-Cauchy succeeded in capturing one of our posts. A few members of the garrison are missing. Last night the enemy again attacked outposts in the neighborhood of Sauchy-Cauchy. He was repulsed.

"We carried out a successful raid last night in the Wulverghem sector. A few prisoners were secured in the course of these encounters."

"Palestine: More than 40,000 prisoners and 265 guns have been taken by the British.

"The British forces operating east of the Jordan apparently are in a favorable position to cut off the Turks retreating north along the Hedjaz Railway. The British are now approaching Amman on that railway.

"Arab forces are pressing the retreating enemy northward from Maan."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Serbian official statement issued today says:

"The advance of the Serbian troops continues without any interruption on the left bank of the Vardar and north of the Prilep-Gradsko road. French troops have entered Prilep.

"The retreating enemy is fighting rear-guard actions and is falling back toward Veles.

"On the other side of the Vardar we have taken war material. On the Prilep-Gradsko road we counted 13 guns, a great number of ammunition wagons, field kitchens and other matériel and many head of cattle.

"The Bulgarians have abandoned a hospital with 120 wounded. Several Rumanian prisoners have been set free from Bulgarian captivity."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Italian troops in Western Macedonia are pressing northward vigorously and have occupied the heights north of Topolechan, midway between Monastir and Prilep, according to an official statement from the War Office today.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—The Austrian War Office tonight issued a statement, which reads as follows:

"On the southern Tyrol front, between the Brenna and the Piave, enemy reconnaissance advances against seven communes failed.

"At Canove, a partial enemy attack, yesterday, was repulsed."

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—The Austrian War Office issued the following statement today: "On the plateau between Canove and Monte di Val Belfa the enemy on Monday launched new attacks. At Monte Sisemol, after intense artillery fire, French and Italian storming detachments penetrated our lines, but a counter-attack drove them back."

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The day was quiet in all sectors occupied by our troops," Pershing's communiqué for Wednesday read.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Tuesday follows:

"Section A.—In the Woivre successful raiding parties brought prisoners. Aside from increased artillery activity in the same sector there is nothing further to report."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The operations on the eastern front are described in the French official communiqué as follows:

"In spite of German reinforcements, the enemy continues to retreat north and northeast of Monastir.

"The allied forces have passed Prilep and are progressing on the Krushovo, Kisevo, and Veles roads.



Ground over which Bulgarians are retreating

Continued progress is reported by the Allies north and northeast of Monastir. Pressing forward from Prilep they are now pursuing the enemy forces along the roads leading from the town in a westerly, northwesterly and northeasterly direction. The heights east of the Vardar have been reached.

## ENEMY PROPERTIES ORDERED RESOLD

President Wilson So Provides in Canceling Transfers of Holdings in the Philippines Because of Irregularities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson recently issued a series of executive orders in which he ordered the resale of a number of the enemy-owned concerns in the Philippines, which had been taken over and sold by the alien property custodian's representative, Gov. Francis Burton Harrison.

Douglas M. Moffatt has been appointed managing director for the Philippines, and will succeed Governor Harrison, who has resigned as representative of the alien property custodian, his resignation to take effect upon the arrival of Mr. Moffatt in the Philippines.

Mr. Moffatt, who will be accompanied by a staff selected from the alien property custodian's office in Washington, will take charge of the property which has been ordered resold, and will proceed with its disposal under the regulations laid down by the President.

The executive orders canceling certain sales were made by the President after Mr. Palmer had reported that they had not been advertised or conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations required by the President, neither as required by the Trading With The Enemy Act, nor in accordance with the policies and instructions of the alien property custodian. Some of the advertised conditions excluded American corporations, who are held to be entitled to bid, and the public was also excluded from the sale.

NO FAVORS SHOWN, SAYS MR. BARUCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been charged by Republicans that a Democratic candidate was trying to win political support by endeavoring to have contracts assigned by the War Industries Board where they would do his party the most good.

Baruch made it plain Wednesday that such moves were unwelcome and would do the person making them more harm than good.

He declared that no one who wanted to do business with the War Industries Board had any need of an agent or lawyer. All he had to do was state his case and it would be judged on its merits. Mr. Baruch said all citizens stand on an equality with reference to the judgments of the board, and emphasized the fact that the War Industries Board does not originate or sign contracts, so that it is not in its power to grant favors to the extent supposed. Its province is only to clear contracts.

DEFERMENT FOR TREASURY WORKERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo has instructed heads of bureaus of the Treasury, both in Washington and throughout the country, to ask deferred draft classification for employees "necessary to the adequate and effective operation of the service of the bureau, division or office to which he is attached and who cannot be replaced by another person without substantial material loss and detriment." This may affect thousands of employees and revenue collectors and customs officers.

COTTON PICKING PRICE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

GREENVILLE, Miss.—The advisory committee of the Delta Cooperative Labor League, at a recent meeting in which there was a full attendance from all the delta counties and at which representatives of the Labor Department of the federal government were present, discussed fully the labor situation in the delta and agreed that the price now being paid for cotton picking, \$1 per 100 pounds for seed cotton, is a fair price and shall continue in effect.

## WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

President of the French Chamber Explains the Peace Demands of the Republic at an Important Gathering in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A very large and representative meeting has been held at the Trocadero, organized by the Union of French Associations Against Enemy Propaganda. M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, spoke of the two battles of the Marne as having an enduring effect on the history of humanity, and declared that the peace which followed this war would have to be worthy of it. Just as this war was unlike all others so would peace also be framed on new models. It was no longer sufficient to delimitate territories, France demanded a rational and solid frontier, which would protect her from continual invasions, a pact guaranteed by efficacious means which would protect the world against a return of the horrors it had suffered. Twenty-nine states had broken with Germany, and they were the kernel of the future world. Reason had won the war and reason must decide the peace terms.

After speeches by M. Lavisie and M. Lebrun, Minister of Blockade, Jean Richepin recited the ode to the Marne.

General Allenby's Victory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An important feature of General Allenby's victory in Palestine is that it has been obtained over a group of three Turkish armies under the supreme command of General Liman von Sanders.

Of these armies, the eighth, under Jevad Pasha, and the seventh, under Fevzi Pasha, were west of the Jordan, their total strength being about 18,000 rifles and 1600 sabres.

East of the Jordan was the fourth army under Uemal Pasha, with a strength of some 9000 rifles and 1300 sabres, with a proportionate number of guns. It is this army that still remains to be accounted for. Its mission was the defense of the Hedjaz railway in Liaison with the two armies west of the Jordan, and consequently the Turkish hold on the Hedjaz depends, together with the fate of the closely beleaguered garrison at Medina, on its ability to maintain its position, while the isolation from Europe of the Turkish garrisons in Asir and Keren would be involved in its failure.

In addition to the three armies enumerated was part of a division recently arrived from the Caucasus and some depot troops, so that General Allenby has been dealing with forces representing a ration strength of about 100,000 men, that is about 30,000 rifles, and it follows from the situation that, great as is the success of the practical annihilation of two of the three armies, still further results depend on the fate of the third, and in this connection the cooperation of the Arab forces has already proved of prime value.

The Arabs, acting in close cooperation with General Allenby, have already severed the fourth army's communications with the North, both above and below Derat, so that the Turks have already been compelled to form a front to a flank and the fourth army is, to say the least of it, dangerously compromised.

The mastery conception of General Allenby's plan thus becomes clear, while not the least remarkable aspect of his achievement is the reorganization he has effected since the German offensive of last March necessitated the withdrawal to France of a part of his force.

Meanwhile another feature of the campaign, which is a source of the greatest satisfaction to the British Empire, is the rôle played by the Indian troops, who, under General Allenby's able leadership, have developed a striking power and maneuvering capacity which is pronounced nothing short of remarkable when the difficulties of terrain are considered.

Palestine and Mesopotamia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the opinion is held that Veles is expected soon to fall to the Serbians.

General Allenby also will, it is expected, capture all the Turkish forces east of the Jordan. An important point is that General Allenby's victory is considered as more than counterbalancing the Baku withdrawal. There are latent possibilities regarding Aleppo and a subsequent junction with General Marshall's Mesopotamian forces.

Marshal Foch Praises Allies

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Marshal Foch received a few newspaper men at his headquarters on Tuesday. Among those received was the correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, who thus records his brief utterances: "The British Army is better than ever. It fights better than ever. All of its losses have been made good and it is a more splendid army than it has been before."

"The Americans are splendid and are wonderfully gallant in the field. Ten thousand fresh Americans arrive in France every day."

"The French Army is the same good old army that it was in 1914. No more is to be said."

In discussing the general situation, the Marshal said:

"The enemy is shaken up and shaken down, but is still holding out. You must not think that we shall get to the Rhine immediately. We have passed over the crest and are now going down hill. If we gather impetus as we go, like a rolling ball, so much the better."

With a few cordial words the Marshal then dismissed his interviewers and resumed his work on his maps.

Attack East of Moselle

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE METZ FRONT (Wednesday)—American and French troops cooperating on Wednesday morning, east of the Moselle advanced their lines, gaining their first objectives in spite of the resistance of the German artillery defending the positions.

Tzecho-Slovak Victory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian Premier has sent a telegram to Dr. Benes of the Tzecho-Slovak provisional government in Paris, congratulating him on the victory of the Sixth Tzecho-Slovak Division over the Austrians on the Italian front which, he remarks, is a good sign both for the present battle and "our ultimate victory."

British Airmen Busy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In his report on activities in the air, Sir Douglas Haig says:

"Yesterday, more than 2000 photographs were taken by our aviators. Twelve and a half tons of bombs were dropped during the day and night."

"Thirty-one hostile planes and eight balloons were destroyed, and 22 planes were driven down out of control."

"Ten of our machines are missing."

Seaplane Engages U-Boat

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The first case in which it is known that a submarine fought back when attacked by a seaplane resulted in the probable destruction of the submarine by an American aviator, Reserve Ensign J. F. Carson, it was announced by the Admiralty today.

With shrapnel from the elevated forward gun of the submarine bursting around the seaplane, Ensign Carson manœuvred until he was able to pour machine-gun fire into the crew, felling two of them and driving the others inside. The submarine submerged, and as she was diving two bombs were dropped on her.

Within a few minutes the bow of the U-boat appeared on the surface and remained visible about four minutes. More bombs were dropped in this interval and it is believed the undersea craft was either badly damaged or destroyed.

Ensign Carson's machine, with two others, was on patrol when the submarine was sighted on the surface, and the Ensign made for her. As he was getting into position to use his machine gun to bomb the undersea boat, the German fired five shrapnel shells, three of which burst close to the seaplane, doing it some damage. The other seaplanes did not take part in the attack. Ensign Carson remained over the spot 15 or 20 minutes, but the U-boat was no longer in evidence.

Paris Sends Congratulations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Municipal Council of Paris, on the occasion of General Allenby's great victory in Palestine, has telegraphed to the French ambassador in London, requesting him on behalf of the council "which is aware of the heroism displayed by the British armies on all battlefields during the last four years," to offer His Majesty, King George, the respectful congratulations of the population of Paris.

Liberation of Serbia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Mr. Pashitch, the Serbian Premier, has expressed to Petit Journal his delight at the splendid advance in Macedonia, which is hastening the liberation of his devastated country. Even better results were to be looked for from the offensive of the heroic allied armies, and the Bulgarians were going to be made to pay heavily for the "ruin, murder, and unmentionable crimes" which they had heaped upon Serbia and its unfortunate civilian population.

Consul-General Commended

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing made public on Wednesday a message of commendation sent to Consul-General Dewitt C. Poole to be delivered upon his arrival at Stockholm, where he was due on Wednesday after a journey through Finland from Russia. The message says:

"The department has appreciated the grave responsibilities which devolved upon you and the distressing local conditions which added to the difficulties of your task. Your work therefore has been followed with anxious interest. You proved equal to the emergency, and I wish to convey to you my commendation for the capacity and sound judgment with which you have discharged your duties, not omitting your courageous determination to remain in Moscow in order to give support to your French and British colleagues, and where you would still be were it not for the orders sent you by the department."

Brazil and Austria at War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A state of war exists between Brazil and Austria, though there has been no formal declaration of the fact from either side. By instructions from his government, the Brazilian Minister at Vienna has closed his legation and departed for Brazil, and it is understood that the Austrian Minister at Rio de Janeiro will return to his country shortly.

Nearly a year ago Brazil declared war on Germany, following the example set by the United States. Now she takes similar action in regard to Austria and for the same reasons, according to the official statements, namely, unlawful interference by submarines with Brazilian commerce.

A Brazilian squadron of warships has been operating with the allied fleets in European waters for some time.

Freeing of Jewish Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the advance of an additional 15 miles further north will result in the liberation of all the Jewish colonies in Palestine with the exception of a few farms belonging to Baron Edmond de Rothschild, east of Lake Kinnereth, is asserted by the Zionist organization of America. From information brought to America recently, the organization believes that all of Jewish Palestine will have been set free by General Allenby's army within the next few weeks.

The Jewish legion is taking part in the Palestine campaign, and it is believed that the American contingent of the legion is also active. Jews here call the liberation of Kfar-Saba especially gratifying, since about 3000 refugees who fled from the Turks were located there and had been reduced to great destitution. Speedy liberation of Safed is hoped for, because of similar conditions.

In recognition of the victories in Palestine, and on behalf of the Liberty Loan, a meeting will be held in Carnegie Hall next Sunday night, when the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, will, it is hoped, be the chief speaker.

Communication Restored

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The scope of the Tzecho-Slovak victories in southeastern Russia is illustrated by the succinct announcement of the Commercial Cable Company that "telegraph communication through China and Siberia is established with Samara, Ekaterinburg and Oufa. All of these cities are in European Russia. Samara, the easternmost, is on the Volga River, 560 miles west and south of Moscow. Telegraphic communication with those cities had been cut off since the Bolsheviks gained control of Russia."

French Air Report

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—"We brought down nine hostile airplanes today and shot down one captive balloon in flames," the French War Office communiqué on aviation announced tonight.

"We dropped five tons of projectiles on Longuey and Marie Berancourt stations. Direct hits caused fires and explosions."

CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Le Petit Journal states that a congress of Central European nations, who are allies of the Entente will open in Paris on Oct. 15. The congress follows on that of oppressed nationalities in Austria, held in Rome last April, and the change in the designation of the announced gathering is significant of the progress made during the last six months.

The paper says all nationalities attending will be recognized belligerents, and the discussions will cover the reconstruction of central Europe on the basis of the nationalities, relations, interests and common policy of the nations to be liberated, and will indicate the approval of the agreement of Entente's policy with that of the free nations.

SWALLOWS MIGRATE EARLY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Migration of swallows from France has begun a full fortnight earlier than most years.

## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 14.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

GEORGIA—June 26.

LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

BREWERY EMPLOYEES.

H. A. Poth, secretary and treasurer of one of the largest breweries in Pennsylvania, has been giving out some figures for publication since the order has gone forth refusing coal to the brewers after their present grain material on hand has been used up.

Mr. Poth claims that there are one million men in America who will be thrown out of employment by closing up the breweries. Mr. Poth is slightly mixed in his figures, says the American Issue. In 1910 all the breweries in America employed 54,579 wage earners. Since 1910 13 states have gone dry and many hundreds of breweries have been closed. But if the breweries are employing 1,000,000 men, this fact in itself is a conclusive argument in favor of closing them out and putting these men in some position where they can help win the war.

COMMITTEE'S PLAN FOR COTTON CONTROL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charles J. Brand, chairman of the War Industries Board's new Committee on Cotton Distribution, announced on Wednesday that the committee would exercise its supervision through existing agencies by controlling the quantity and quality of cotton used by domestic and foreign consumers. It is believed, he says, that this plan can be carried out without disturbing to any appreciable degree the present facilities and organization for marketing and distributing the crop. Both domestic and foreign producers will be required to take a fair proportion of grades below middling.

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## THE JOINT DRIVE AND AMERICANISM

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; . . . AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, ARTICLE I.

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 23.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In considering the resemblance between the government's relations with sectarianism in the forthcoming joint drive for war funds and the appropriation of public money for sectarian institutions, it will be illuminating to consider in detail the old and familiar instance relating to sectarian institutions. This for the reason that there is a marked similarity in what is done by means of state support, through sectarian agencies for dependent children, and for the soldiers, by means of government request, also through a sectarian agency. The results, calculated in a sectarian way, of state aid in both cases have much in common.

Sectarian appropriations of the public money are regarded widely as in contravention of the American tenet of separation of church and state, and there are those who regard the government's request for public giving, to the extent of \$30,000,000 to the National (Roman) Catholic War Council, directed by bishops of the church, in the same light.

Points in consideration of state support of sectarian institutions may be set down somewhat as follows:

1. The practice consists of appropriating from the public treasury (state, county or city) for the support of dependent children committed by the state (frequently from the juvenile court) to a sectarian institution, presumably of the same religious belief as the child.

2. This sectarian institution is in every probability directly owned and controlled by a particular church, the religion of this church is actively promulgated therein, and no other form of religion is taught.

3. Now the care of dependent children, it goes without saying, is a good work.

4. But when done in sectarian institutions by means of the public funds, certain consequences are likely to flow therefrom which, from the standpoint of public policy, cannot be considered as good.

Reasons why such consequences, following upon this union of church and state, may be regarded as injurious, may be enumerated in something like the following manner:

1. Children sent and supported by the state in a church institution are more numerous than would normally be taken care of in that institution without the financial assistance of the state. The obvious truth of this may find illustration in this county. Cook County is sending children to Roman Catholic institutions and paying \$15 a month for a girl and \$10 a month for a boy for their support in those institutions, and the annual total of such sectarian appropriations is running over \$300,000. The more children are sent to the church institution, the more income from the state purse there is. The other denominations generally refrain from taking state aid, or when an institution does take it, it seldom makes so large a demand. The other churches in short depend on the whole upon their own means of support for the care of their own dependent children. Very often these means of support are not large and frequently they are quite limited. At the very least, in short, the other churches in America have no such financial incentive to reach out for every possible dependent child. Hence, lacking the state's financial encouragement to care for dependent children, they are not apt to receive as many of their own children as they might. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic church, where it receives the public appropriation, is encouraged to find every possible dependent of its own faith, because the state pays the bill.

2. In giving this financial aid to a sectarian institution the state endorses, or at the least operates to hold intact, the membership of the church accepting state aid. Churches which depend on their own means of support have no such assistance. Because state aid provides encouragement and means for caring for dependent children, those growing up within the walls of the church accepting that state aid, will naturally enrich the ranks of that church; while other churches without state aid are often unable to care for as many dependent children of their own faith as under state aid would be possible, and so, may lose some of their own faith.

3. The state, in this practice of appropriating for sectarian institutions, tends to strengthen one form of religious belief, namely, of the church which accepts the state aid. Other churches, refraining from the state's financial assistance on the ground of upholding separation of church and state, receive no such assistance. State encouragement of special forms of religious belief comes about in this way. The children sent to a sectarian institution by the public purse are more numerous than they would be if state support were lacking. Now the children in sectarian institutions get more constant religious attention than do children of the same faith in their own homes, because they are under the constant supervision of ecclesiastics, and in the case of the Roman Catholic institutions receive special daily instruction in that religion. Furthermore, the child in the church institution mixes little or not at all with other children and knows little or nothing of other religious beliefs. It therefore is likely to have a more exclusive faith in its own religion. It is obvious from the foregoing that the practice of appropriating for sec-

tarian institutions makes the state strengthen, in certain cases, the religious belief of the church or churches taking the public money. Other churches refraining from state aid receive no such encouragement for their belief.

State aid, in short, provides nourishment for the work, the membership and the belief of the church accepting it, by means of money belonging to all the people. Other churches relying on their own resources for the support of their work, membership and belief, are not stimulated by such encouragement.

## VISIT OF CAWNPORE MERCHANTS TO KABUL

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The visit of Sir Alexander McRobert and Sir Logie Watson to Kabul would have been an interesting event in time of peace, but it is a good deal more interesting happening, as it has done, in time of war. Afghanistan has always been, to all intents and purposes, a terra incognita to Englishmen. During the past few years Englishmen and American have been entering the employ of the Ameer in increasing numbers, with a view to running the electric power plant and the other enterprises which this up-to-date ruler has started, but all told, the white population of Kabul has never probably at any time exceeded a dozen. Very occasionally a diplomatic mission is dispatched by the government of India, but for two Cawnpore merchants to pay an informal visit to Kabul as the guests of His Majesty is quite unprecedented. The visit from which these gentlemen have just returned has also been paid in time of war. It has been explained by the utmost elaborateness, both by them and by others, that their visit was for a purely business object, and had no diplomatic significance, but while this view may be accepted unreservedly, it is almost certain, as the statesman remarks, that its results are hardly likely to be confined to business achievement.

In any case Sir Alexander McRobert, who is, by the way, the managing director of the Cawnpore Woolen Mills, and is largely interested in industrial development in India generally, especially in Cawnpore, professes to be delighted with the Ameer, and with the results of his visit. Interviewed on his return to India, he declared that His Majesty is a truly remarkable man, of great ability. What struck the visitor most was his remarkable memory. He gets through work at a great pace, says Sir Alexander, who is himself one of the shrewdest business men in India, and who adds that the Ameer displays a facility in arriving at decisions which is akin to genius. He is certainly the ablest man in his country, and all the threads of the administration appear to be in his hands.

"The particular object of my visit," continued Sir A. McRobert, "which was made at the personal invitation of His Majesty, was to further his desire to extend the industries of his country, and especially to extend and develop the woolen mill, which was already turning out excellent material. The very good suit of tweed which I am now wearing was woven and made up entirely in Kabul. During our stay in Afghanistan we were overwhelmed with hospitality. We had the honor of dining and luncheon with His Majesty on several occasions, and throughout our stay we experienced nothing but the very greatest consideration."

Sir Logie Watson, who accompanied Sir Alexander McRobert, is the head of the well-known tanning firm of Cooper, Allen & Co., and although he said nothing publicly about the special business which took him to Kabul, it is not difficult to conjecture that the Ameer probably wanted his advice on the subject of the development and improvement of the tanning industry in Afghanistan. It is quite clear that His Majesty enjoyed the visit of these two capable Scotsmen at least as much as they did, and that this episode in the business development of Afghanistan may easily prove also a landmark in the political relations between that country and India.

## NEW RAILWAY LINE IN FRANCE

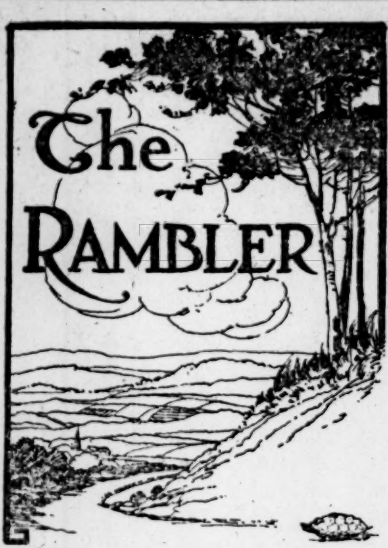
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A new section of railway line has been opened in connection with the railway system of the Nord with the object of improving communications between the northern and southern portions of the system. It has involved the laying of 210 kilometers of line, and has been constructed with a view to its being used for a large amount of traffic. It is a double line, and has necessitated the construction of a tunnel no less than 365 meters in length, but the work has been carried out in less than 100 days. The Prime Minister, who was present at the inauguration, as well as M. Clavelle, and a number of the directors of the Nord Company, recalled the anxious days in which it had been decided to undertake the construction of the portion of line which was being opened that day. He paid a tribute, not only to the army which had reconquered the soil of the country step by step, but also to those whose work behind the lines had made it possible for the army to live and to fight. He mentioned in this connection those miners of the Pas de Calais, who had made the tunnel.

## GIFTS FOR TZECHO-SLOVAKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—All the branches of the Italian Committee for Tzecho-Slovak independence over which Prince di Scaela presides have received instructions that a collection of gifts shall be made in every Italian city for the benefit of the Tzecho-Slovak soldiers fighting on the Italian front in order that they may have a tangible proof of gratitude and solidarity from the Italian people.



Comedy

What is the most interesting comedy the world affords today? The question is, perhaps, more far-reaching than it seems. First of all, your precocious will demand a definition of comedy, and, after that, he will quarrel with you mightily as to the specific application of the word. For between the sausage string of Agoracritus and that of Joe Grimaldi, there is the intermezzo of the world's laughter, and then again, for that matter, what is laughter? Is it the crackling of thorns under a pot? the loud guffaws of Hodge, with his head thrust through a horse-collar—or is it the Horatian salt of human existence? Pish! say a veritable lord of laughter, with his robe de chambre on. It is a funny business, this getting the world to laugh—"C'est une étrange entreprise que celle de faire rire les hommes gens."

This, however, is not after all the whole of the intermezzo. There is a phase of comedy, delicately defined by the dictionaries as "an incident in life regarded as a spectacle." "All life is a spectacle," you can hear the chorus of the cynics, from Diogenes to "Lobby." Which is quite true, even if not in the terms of philosophic irony. Of course the spectacle is not always a comedy. To the Herr Professor of Weissnichtwo, it was more often a tragedy. But then the philosophy of Weissnichtwo is poles asunder from that of East Chepe; and that though the begetter of Teufelsdröckh adored the Fat Knight. Surely the Dolphin-chamber, with the round table and the sea-coal fire, must have been very near Olympus when the gods laughed. Comedy itself, though the critics may rage at the heresy, is, like the human mind which gives birth to it, "A thing of shreds and patches." To the audience in a Greek theater, in the day of Aristophanes or Menander, it meant one thing; to an audience, at Bankside, in the days of "The Great Eliza," quite a different thing. At the same time there is a family likeness, and a strong one between Cleon and Sir Toby, which is quite missing between either of them and Mirabel or Monsieur Jourdain. The Comedy of Manners, in a sentence, is a very different thing from that of Greece or the Elizabethans.

All this is, however, as it were, comedy en grande tenue, comedy in full dress, with the foot-lights lit, the wigs combed, and with the cothurnus or soccus all set out in the dressing room. It is, none the less, by no means the most interesting phase of comedy, for it is the purely artificial one. If any person desires to see comedy, in its perfection, he must borrow the garments of the merchant from Mosul. Then he may wander forth to the bridge at Baghdad or Brooklyn Bridge, to the Pont Neuf or Westminster Bridge, and see there the true comedy of human existence in all its unhearsed effects. And being on Westminster Bridge, if you will just slip through the wicket in the railings beyond, and down the steps, into the covered way, which runs round Palace Yard, where the jousts used to take place, and keep lit, if you come to the doors of Westminster Hall, and passing through them climb the great staircase, under the huge painted window, at the end, and so find yourself in St. Stephen's Hall, and passing up that, between the frescoes, into the Outer Lobby of the Mother of Parliaments, turn finally to your left into the Inner Lobby, you may, if Parliament is sitting, and it is anywhere in the neighborhood of 4 o'clock of an afternoon, be a witness to one of the most delightful morsels of historical comedy in the whole world.

The big policemen in the Lobby are beginning to press the groups of talkers, firmly but gently back against the walls. "A" Division has practiced its art until it achieves its end almost without knowing how. The Lobby is comfortably full, by this time, of members and their friends, most of whom have seen the comedy scores of times, and have come to regard it with a certain humorous cynicism. But in the little throng there are, perhaps, one or two to whom it is something new—a constituent from the shires, or a country cousin from a provincial town. These, at any rate, are eager. The eyes of those waiting turn idly down the long corridor to the Speaker's robing room. The gentleman from the shires presses forward a little, though no one is attempting to get in front of him. The country cousin endeavors, by standing on tiptoe, to add a cubit to her stature, so as to see better round the corner into the corridor. And then, suddenly, the far end of this corridor is filled with a little group in black, and the police-sergeant in the Lobby says something which the constituent and the country cousin only catch, when it is too late to understand it.

Thirty seconds—and it is past and gone. The doors of the House have closed behind it. The chaplain is droning out the prayers, which the public is apparently too heathenish to be allowed to share in, or the House too delicate to share with the public. The constituent and the country cousin are stumbling up the stone stairs to their respective galleries, so as to arrive when the chaplain says, "Amen."—ruminating as they go. Not much of a comedy after all. First a huge policeman, like an old Viking disguised in a blue tunic, with a constabulary truncheon for an ax. Then the Mace-bearer with the great gilt "bauble," removed once by stern old Noll, and then returned again, and after two and a half centuries still there. The sergeant of arms in his black, laced coat, cut like a beetle's wings, his lace ruffles, and his silver-hilted sword. And then "Mr. Speaker," in his black gown, his knee-breeches, silk stockings and silver-buckled shoes, and, above all, his great wig. Dignified by consciousness of his own importance, or at least of that of his office. And, finally, his chaplain and his train bearer.

As a spectacle it is nothing at all. My Lord Mayor, in his scarlet robes, with his sword bearer and his rembrancer could beat it hollow. But comedy does not consist of violent effects. Raw realism is not true comedy. It is not even good farce, though, in the days of the "Birds" and the "Knights," it may have been a comedy of manners of its own. For remember that great saying of Landor's, "Genuine humor and true wit require a sound and capacious mind, which is always a grave one." Could anything possibly be more grave than the figure of "Mr. Speaker," in his silk stockings, conscious of nothing so much as his own dignity, making his passage from his robing room to his chair. There is the comedy of it. Outside, round the corner, in some mean Westminster street, Betsey Jane, her cheap, little cotton skirts extended in either hand, is dancing to the music of a piano-organ. There is the comedy of the curbstone. The Betsey Jane has danced to something ever since man first stretched a skin taut, and beat upon it with a stick. Betsey Jane, in short, is much more historic than all Westminster. The comedy of Eve began long before the comedy of "Mr. Speaker."

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## DEVELOPMENT OF NORWAY'S INDUSTRIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Norway

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—According to Farmand after a period of rapid development in Norway, from 1890 to 1899, a stagnation in her industrial development set in which lasted until 1904. In that year the number of works entitled to be considered as industrial enterprises numbered 11,516. By 1915 this figure had increased to 15,754; whilst during the same period the number of working days had increased from 32,255,700 to 57,737,700. Wages paid had risen from 96,000,000 to 259,000,000 kroner, and the horsepower for industrial purposes either in the shape of water or steam power had increased from 304,000 to 1,261,600. During the same years the estimated income assessed for taxation including wages paid showed an increase from 487,000,000 kroner to 986,000,000 kroner, whilst the proportion of the national income paid out in the form of industrial wages rose from 20 to 26 per cent.

It will thus be seen that wages have increased relatively far more rapidly than the total income and this is still more noteworthy when it is borne in mind that only in recent years has it been made obligatory for citizens to state their own incomes. Formerly every one was assessed by a local committee. Since taxpayers have been obliged to state their own incomes the total figures have gone up considerably. The fact that wages have increased at a far greater ratio than the working hours is also a very satisfactory feature. For the purpose of calculation the statistics take three hundred working days as equivalent to one year's work. In 1897 the payment for one year's work was 755 kroner, in 1905 it was 886 kroner, in 1910 it was 1026 kroner, and in 1915 1246 kroner. These statistics embrace all individuals employed, officials as well as workmen, men as well as women, adults as well as children.

Between 1897 and 1915 the population of the country increased by 16 per cent, whereas the number of people employed by the industries increased by 94 per cent. The value of industrial exports rose from about 50,000,000 kroner in 1897 to 67,500,000 kroner in 1905, some 115,000,000 in 1910, 180,000,000 in 1913, 216,000,000 in 1914, 350,000,000 in 1915. It must, of course, be remembered that the figures for 1915 are largely the result of war inflation.

## MAIZE PRICES REVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—By the Maize Products (retail prices) Order, 1918, the Food Controller has revised the maximum retail prices for maize flour, maize flake, maize semolina, hominy cereals, or maize meal from Sept. 1. Throughout the United Kingdom the new price for the above articles will be 4d. per pound. The price applies to proprietary brands. An extra charge of 1/2d. per pound may be made where the goods are delivered at the buyer's request at other than the seller's premises. No extra charge may be made for packing or credit.

## LABOR PROPAGANDA URGED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recommendations that the United States start propaganda work in France and Italy for working men and Socialists will be made to President Wilson on Thursday by Chairman Charles Edward Russell and members of the Socialist Labor Mission who recently returned from Europe.

## RETURNED SOLDIERS ON LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Mr. Clarke, Minister of Lands of Victoria, has stated in the Legislative Assembly that 493 soldiers have been placed on the land. The blocks available outnumbered the applicants.

## GERMAN GUILT IN SLAV DECIMATION

Tzech National Council Reveals Plan to Destroy Slavs of Austria and Prevent Creation of Jugo-Slav State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A statement has been issued from the office of the Tzech National Council in Rome which throws fresh light on the seriousness of the situation of the Slavs of Austria-Hungary. This statement declares that while there is great want in many of the provinces of Austria, the government makes every effort to give help to the German districts at the expense of the Tzech districts, declaring, in order to justify itself, that the German provinces are the more necessitous. The criminal object of this policy is obvious, the statement declares, although it is not expressed. It affirms moreover that just as Germany from the beginning of the war had ready the plan of the Banker, Rathenau, the Kaiser's friend, a plan for exploiting all the occupied countries is now being carried out in Belgium, France, Venetia, Serbia and Poland, so another plan was put into execution at the beginning of the war by which the Slavs were to be decimated by means of persecutions, sufferings and hunger.

This plan, the statement declares, had naturally never been proclaimed, but German intentions concerning the Poles became known some time ago in diplomatic circles. Today, it says, they are in possession of another document, and the statement goes on to quote from the speech of a German deputy, called Wichtel, delivered at a meeting at Bistric, near Lubiana (Laibach) on the theme "What are we to do with the Slavs?" Mr. Wichtel, it states, is a person of no particular importance, but his speech throws some light on this subject and discloses information given him by other witnesses.

The answer he gave to the question stated above, was, the statement declares: "Decimate their numbers and cause divisions among them. The war provides an excellent way of carrying out this object." He then gave figures showing how the Slavs of Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Gorizia, Poland and Russia had been decimated by hunger and by the war. During the war, he said, nearly 20,000,000 Slavs had perished, the Germans had suffered comparatively little because the war had been waged almost exclusively on non-German territory. Mr. Wichtel expressed the opinion that the war would bring about the destruction of the Slav race in such a manner that it would be a long time before it could recover.

"We Germans," he is reported to have said, "have destroyed Serbia, Montenegro and Russia, and we will destroy the Slavs of Austria in the same way." The war, he continued, was helping them to destroy the forces of their Tzech adversaries, and this process would be complete in two years. The Jugo-Slavs he considered as being more dangerous than the Slavs. They must, he said, prevent the formation of a Jugo-Slav state; and he went on to describe how those peoples should be partitioned. Until this plan could be carried out, he declared, they must try to decimate the Jugo-Slav nation, and for this purpose they had the German schools, the war, and food restrictions.

The alliance with Germany, he said further, must be what the Germans wished it to be. "This must be one German house in which only German is spoken, and people think only in the German manner and fight in the German way, and he added, when they were no longer two states (Germany and Austria) but only one, a great Germany, then they would make a fresh war. They would make three powerful attacks to open the way in America, subjugate the East, and establish the power of Germany in Japan and China.

The statement goes on to say that comment is needless, and it gives a description and advance figures of the sufferings due to hunger and bad conditions in Bohemia. These facts, it says, constitute an international document showing the guilt of the Austro-German Government and what goes on behind the mask which those governments present to the world.

## FRENCH HONOR AN ENGLISH BRIGADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At nightfall on June 20, a certain brigade entered the little town of Le Mesnil. The division of which it formed part had borne itself manfully in the battle between the Aisne and Marne, and the English soldiers had fought side by side with their French comrades. The utmost camaraderie had prevailed, and the French country people could not do too much for the brave "Anglais." The division was now moving out for a well-earned period of rest and the men of the brigade dispersed to the billets allotted to them, after a long and dusty march. The following morning they made the customary preparations for another long day upon the road, but to the surprise of all ranks, the order was passed round to stand by for the present and await further orders.

It was realized that something out of the common was afoot, and curiosity was whetted by the hanging of the French tricolor and here and there a Union Jack from the windows of the little town. Then came the order that each of the three battalions of the Brigade was to supply a guard of honor, and at 3 p. m., these detach-

ments marched to the "place" in the center of the town, where they were soon drawn up to form three sides of a square. The fourth side was occupied by the band of French infantry of the line, and behind was the whole population of the town.

At 3 o'clock the commander of the French corps, to which the brigade had been attached, entered the hollow square and with military severity proceeded to read an extract from his corps orders of the previous day. "The British Brigade," he read, "charged with the task of defending the important positions of the Montagne and Bligny, during June 6, held its ground for seven hours, though outnumbered and almost surrounded. Attack succeeded attack and at last the brigade had to give ground. A counter-attack was immediately made, but without success. Then the brigade reserve battalion was thrown into the fight. The enemy was hurled back from the Montagne de Bligny, the line was restored, and the position held in spite of a violent artillery bombardment."

There was dead silence for a moment and then the corps commander, addressing the English brigadier, said simply: "General, I confer on your brave brigade the Croix de Guerre." He handed him a small packet, the French Land struck up the "Marseillaise," and amid the rousing cheers of the town's people the English guards of honor marched back to their billets. Today—if you know where to find it—you may see a house marked "H. Q. Brigade," and outside it, a little red flag with something sewn upon it. It is the "Croix de Guerre" presented at Le Mesnil.

## GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO DECLINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Italian press has contained many long and enthusiastic articles in praise of the feat carried out by Gabriele d'Annunzio and his companions in flying over Vienna and dropping manifestoes on the inhabitants. Various projects have been set on foot for honoring the "poet-soldier," as he is sometimes called. It has been proposed that he should be presented with an aeroplane and a sword of honor, and also that he should be crowned on the Capitol with laurel and oak wreaths. Major d'Annunzio has put an end to all these proposals by saying that he cannot come to Rome as his military duties keep him at the front, adding that three tons of bombs dropped on the enemy are worth more than three ounces of eloquence, and that he promises to come when victory has been gained. These words of the poet, the Secolo declares, will act as an admonition to his too-ready admirers.

## BRITISH BAKERS' CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners, and Allied Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, held their annual conference in London recently. Among business discussed was the question of the pooling of businesses, women's wages in the baking trade, and a proposal to close the union to enemy-aliens for a period of 20 years after the war.

A resolution protesting against the government's refusal to grant passports to various labor bodies, to enable them to go to Switzerland to meet foreign representatives of labor, was passed. A further resolution disapproving of the new Labor Party as detrimental to the interests of trade unions was carried, and another claiming the right of labor to be represented at the peace conference when it was held, was likewise carried.

## DRAFT OFFICIAL SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Francis Xavier Schilling, Cassel, Wis., chairman of the Marathon County Board, and former member of the State Legislature, was sentenced by Judge A. L. Sanborn in the United States Court here, to serve 18 months in the Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kan., and to pay a fine of \$3000, upon being found guilty of violating the Espionage Act on six counts. Schilling, as a member of the local draft board of Cassel, was charged with advising registrants to enter false claims of exemption, and with uttering disloyal remarks. Schilling furnished \$10,000 bonds pending an appeal of the case.

## THE EMPORIUM

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## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 315)

Shall We Still Say "Kindergarten"? To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It just occurred to me that the name Kindergarten in our public schools is most assuredly German, and, like the subtle working of German propaganda which is evidenced in almost every direction, this seemingly trivial attachment to our public schools has been passed unnoticed.

If this matter has not already been brought to the attention of the proper authorities you are at liberty to do so, if you deem it worth while, or you may use the suggestion in any way you might think best.

(Signed) HENRY HARRISON.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 15, 1918.

(No. 316)

A School for Senators? To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Like many other people, I am by no means satisfied with the present method of choosing senators in Canada. The United States method, while perhaps better, is far from perfect, and the English House of Lords seems hardly an ideal institution for a democratic country.

If an upper house is necessary, it should be what the term implies. Its members should be men and women chosen without regard to local or party politics, but because of their knowledge of political economy, geography in its relations to commerce, world history as it affects nations, prison systems as they affect the prisoners, and perhaps a few other subjects of national and international importance. It should not be difficult to choose, or write, a standard set of textbooks, suitable for home study, which would enable people of good intelligence and ordinary education to pass an examination which would show them to be, in knowledge at least, competent to act as senators.

Naturally, the members of the Senate should be chosen by popular vote rather than by any system of appointment, but as none of us can intelligently decide which of a number of candidates has the best grasp of a subject of which we are entirely ignorant, the vote should be given only to those who have qualified, although not necessarily to the same extent, in the selected subjects.

The indirect advantages of some such system would, I believe, be as great as the direct. Men and women, driven in some cases, perhaps, by sheer vanity, would study subjects previously unknown to them, and, with a gradually broadening vision, would learn to think in international rather than national terms, and to place justice before apparent personal profit.

(Signed) WALTER G. YORK.

Calgary, Alta., Sept. 11, 1918.

[The writer has a stronger belief in him whom the Anglo-Indian irreverently calls a "competition-Wallah," than those who have seen him at work.—The Editor.]

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# CHANCELLOR FINDS NEW JUSTIFICATION FOR GERMANY'S ACT

(Continued from page one)

was, up to the last moment, endeavoring to preserve peace, the Russian military party put through the mobilization against the will of the weak Tsar, and thereby made war unavoidable.

"The official account of the Sukhomlinoff trial made this clear to every one who desired to see. We can look calmly forward to the judgment of posterity. For the present, it is true, those who are in power in the enemy countries have succeeded by an unparalleled campaign of lies and calumny in obscuring the truth. When a result was not obtained by the spoken or written record it was achieved by pictorial representations. Productions of absolutely devilish fantasy, from which one turns with horror and disgust. But the object has been attained. A hatred has been raised amongst the enemy populations against the Central Powers, and particularly against Germany—hatred which eschews all moderation and chokes off all moderation and chokes off all just judgment.

"You have all read Premier Clemenceau's last speech. A speech which seemed, in its fanatical hatred and the coarseness of mind displayed, to surpass anything hitherto achieved. Not in America I found a many-voiced echo, as is proved by the pronouncements that are reaching our ears from across the ocean.

"The wildest war fury is at present raging in the United States. The people are intoxicated with the idea that America must bring the blessings of modern liberal culture to the enslaved peoples of Central Europe, while at the same time they are rejoicing at the many millions of dollars which the war armaments are causing to flow into the pockets of the business men.

"Theory and practice are two different things. The old proverb of the mote in another's eye and the beam in one's own find constant illustration in the machinations of the Entente. They are never tired of condemning our march into Belgium, but they pass over the oppression of Greece, the interference with that country's internal affairs and the enforced abdication of its King as if they were matters of course. They assert that they are fighting to protect oppressed nations, but the century-old sorrows and the justifiable grievances of Ireland nowhere find a hearing, not even in America where the people are acquainted with them through the numerous Irish immigrants. The British Government, which is especially fond of talking of right and justice, recently found it compatible with those ideas to recognize the conglomerate rabble of the Czech-Slovaks as a belligerent power.

"How will the German people have to meet that? Will it, forsooth, beg for mercy in fear and trembling? No, gentlemen; remembering its great past and its still greater mission in the future, it will stand erect and not cringe or grovel.

"The situation is serious, but it gives us no ground for deep depression. The iron wall of the Western front is not broken and the U-boat is slowly but surely fulfilling its task of diminishing tonnage, thus, above all, increasingly menacing and restricting the reinforcements of men and material from the United States.

"The hour will come, because it must come, when our enemies will see reason and be ready to make an end of the war before half the world is converted into a heap of ruins and the flower of its manly strength lies dead on the battlefield."

Count von Hertling said it was the business of the Germans to stand together, cool, confident, united and resolute, with their one aim the protection of the fatherland, its independence and its freedom of movement. There was no antagonism, he declared, between the government and the people. The former only desired to work with and for the nation. Alluding to the differences of opinion on political matters, he said:

"The period after the war will also confront us with new domestic problems. I will not speak of these now, but as we know that the prevailing discontent is not influenced alone by the sufferings and worries of war time but also by quite definite cares and grievances of a political nature, I will make some brief remarks on the subject.

"Since taking on my shoulders the heavy burden of the chancellorship I have always endeavored energetically to carry out what was still lacking in this respect. I am of course alluding to that great reform bill which, it is true, does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Reichstag, but nevertheless engages political circles in Germany far beyond the Prussian frontiers."

Count von Hertling asserted that the Prussian Government was firmly resolved to have the bill accepted, and to that end it would not hesitate to use any means constitutionally available. He begged his hearers to remember that this question was one of a far-reaching alteration in the historical structure of the Prussian state and that it would be unfair if the representatives of the old order were not given the opportunity of defending their standpoint in parliament.

There must be no question of procrastination, he said. "Should we, however," he continued, "not succeed in attaining our contemplated aim by parliamentary debate, then another way indicated by the constitution will be pursued."

Referring to the question of peace, the Chancellor then said that humanity shuddered at the thought that this war might bring others, and the question was engaging the attention of more people as to the possibility of

creating an organization amongst peace-needing nations which would "set right in the place of might and a peaceful solution instead of sanguinary battle."

"I also do not hesitate to express my opinion again today on this question and to indicate publicly the aim and basis of such an association. It is a question of promotion universal, equal and successive disarmament, the establishment of obligatory courts of arbitration, freedom of the seas and the protection of small nations.

"Regarding the first point, on Feb.

we waged the war as a war of defense. Only to defend ourselves did we invade Belgium."

In vigorously defending Germany's action in Belgium, he admitted that in invading Belgium, Germany transgressed the written law, but, he said: "As for individuals, so is there also for states, another law. That is the law of self-sacrifice."

He repeated the German contention that there were grounds for the fear that the enemy would invade Belgium and referred to alleged proofs from Belgium archives of Belgium's

sal, equal, secret and final suffrage for all the German federal states.

It is said that the Prussian Landtag will be dissolved if equal suffrage does not result without delay from deliberations of the committee of the Upper House.

## War Minister's Report

Explanation Given of Recent German Failures in the West

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Following the Chancellor's speech both the Vice-Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary addressed the Reichstag Main Committee, and Captain Brueninghaus dealt with the naval situation. The text of the speeches is not available, but Berlin messages report the Minister of War's review on the military situation.

Resuming the thread of his previous report on the German offensive in the west, he attributed the failure of the offensive in the Rheims sector to the non-success of the surprise planned, adding that, with the cessation of the German offensive, there came an essential alteration in the entire situation, in view of the throwing in of the enemy's reserves and the intervention of the American divisions.

The minister disputed the strategic success of the enemy's first offensive on the ground that the German withdrawal south of the Aisne and the Vesle completely succeeded, and, while acknowledging that the English achieved a great success between the Avre and the Ancre on Aug. 8, attributed the fact to the massed employment of tanks and the surprise under the protection of a fog.

After the summary of the subsequent developments, including those in the St. Mihiel sector, the minister declared that they looked forward with full confidence to further enemy attacks, and remarked that the American armies also should not terrify them. The question of tanks was more momentous, but they were adequately armed against them, and an anti-tank defense was nowadays more a question of nerves than of material.

Noteworthy references to the situation in the Balkans and Palestine followed, and after replying to the criticism of the German reports, the War Minister, like the Chancellor, made a significant appeal for solidarity and confidence at home.

## British Press Comments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—"Count von Hertling lies systematically and in brazen defiance of the world's common intelligence," said the Pall Mall Gazette today in commenting on the German chancellor's address before the Reichstag Main Committee.

The Westminster Gazette, referring to von Hertling's statements regarding a League of Nations, says: "We cannot forget that the men who are holding out this olive branch, are the authors of this war."

## Turks Accept Burian Proposal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, has now joined Count von Hertling and Baron Burian in proclaiming the desire for peace of the rulers and peoples of the Quadruplice.

The speech was delivered at a meeting of the German-Turkish League of Berlin, and Talaat maintained that, had the enemy been convinced of the justice of his cause, as

were the Central Powers of theirs, they would have agreed to a conference and would have endeavored to convince the entire world accordingly. This they had not dared to do, and thereby had admitted they were wrong. In an interview previously, Talaat expressed his satisfaction with the results of his Berlin visit. There were differences outstanding between Germany and Turkey, he admitted, but negotiations had been opened for that very reason and promised satisfactory results.

## German Papers Confident

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Vossische Zeitung and the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger are now declaring that the German political situation does not warrant talk of an acute crisis, and meanwhile the German papers indicate that the Socialists alone favor thoroughgoing parliamentarization.

The government view on the question is illustrated by an article in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which claims that the parliamentary element has already been infused into the government by the appointment of the Hertling administration, and adds that the Imperial German Government cannot become dependent upon a definite parliamentary majority, since coercion by a definite majority resulting from a completely different party life in other states would be fatal in the conditions prevailing in Germany.

Meanwhile it is not worthy that the Frankfurter Zeitung's Berlin correspondent, in a dispatch dated Sept. 17, expressly declared that renewed agitation for parliamentarization existed before the Austrian note, and was an immediate and intelligible consequence of events in the military sphere during the past few weeks.

## Support for Chancellor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Berlin messages state that the Center Party has unanimously decided to take no part in the anti-Hertling agitation, but has no objection to the Socialists joining the government, while the National Liberals adhere to von Hertling's program.

## Bulgaria Desires Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Sofia message indicates that the Bulgarian Government has replied to the Austrian note declaring it entirely consonant with the desires of the Bulgarian people and government, while Bulgaria is all the more ready to participate in the movement toward agreement since the fundamentals of the only aims she can have in war, have now received general approval.

In this connection, the reply refers to President Wilson's demand for a Balkan settlement on the nationality basis, and remarks that since the Entente has several times publicly adhered to the President's ideas, Bulgaria has every reason to conclude that the Entente powers would raise no objection to her claims.

## GERMAN STUDY CONTINUED

WESTFIELD, Mass.—The school board on Wednesday unanimously approved the request of Dr. E. T. Schoonmaker, town physician, that the study of German in the schools be discontinued. The board announced that such a step would be contrary to the advice of federal educational authorities.

## NEW LEGISLATION FOR AUSTRALIA

Acting Prime Minister Outlines Program for the House of Representatives in Melbourne

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday)—Mr. Watt, acting Prime Minister, in outlining his program in the House of Representatives, stated that the work of Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Cook, Minister for the Navy, at the war cabinet and Empire conference had been of the utmost consequence to the future of the Commonwealth.

The government was now dealing with the difficulties surrounding the sale and shipment of products. As to the session, it was intended to expedite the business, and members would be called to consider taxation proposals necessitated by the growing financial burdens.

Among the bills to be introduced were measures for the housing of returned soldiers, coordination of the electoral machinery of the commonwealth and states, the securing of equitable contributions by the people to the war loans in accordance with their means, the controlling of waters in the vicinity of naval works and arsenals and the amending of the naval act.

## Bill to Abolish Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Wednesday)—Mr. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, has given notice for the introduction of a bill to amend the constitution in order to provide for the abolition of the legislative council.

## Franchise Extended

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ADELAIDE, South Australia (Wednesday)—The third reading has been carried in the South Australian Legislative assembly of a bill extending the franchise for the legislative council, without other qualification, to sailors, soldiers and nurses, who have been on active service.

## WOMEN CONDUCTORS VOTE TO PROTEST

CLEVELAND, O.—Women conductors of the Cleveland Railway Company met on Tuesday night to discuss plans for their fight for a revocation of the ruling of the Department of Labor barring them from employment on cars after Nov. 1, and decided to send a telegram to Secretary Wilson protesting against the order and requesting that the matter be reopened. The executive board was authorized to employ a woman lawyer.

## GARMENT MAKERS STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—About 4000 workers on women's garments are on strike here for a 20 per cent increase in wages. A few of the 400 employers involved have granted the demand. The strike affects chiefly the making of high-priced gowns.

## JOINT DRIVE EFFECT ON SUBSCRIPTIONS

San Francisco Baptist Minister Declares That He Believes Merger Plan Will Result in Decreased Amount Realized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"My own opinion is that the one-drive plan for raising funds to carry on the recreation work for the soldiers and sailors, whereby all money subscribed during the week beginning Nov. 11 will go into a common fund to be distributed pro rata among seven organizations, will tend greatly to decrease the amount that will be realized," said the Rev. John Quincy Adams Henry, acting pastor of the First Baptist Church of San Francisco, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I think the Y. M. C. A. officials and others who accepted this plan must be largely acquainted with the patriotic sentiment that exists in the United States in regard to maintaining inviolate the traditional separation of church and state in this country," he continued. "There are many thousands of citizens who will find it difficult to bring themselves to contribute money to a fund, a considerable portion of which will necessarily go to the Knights of Columbus, a wholly sectarian organization. I myself, for example, will find it difficult to contribute to the fund, as much as I want to aid the non-sectarian efforts in behalf of the men in the service. The only thing that those who feel this way can do is to wait until the drive is over and then designate their contributions. It is unfortunate that this is necessary, since it will seriously interfere with the campaign. There is another matter in this connection that, it seems to me, should be called to public attention, and that is that pressure has been brought to bear upon the War Department to discontinue the work of all camp pastors, as this puts the Roman Catholic church in a position of decided advantage over the Protestant denominations.

"Represented as it is by the Knights of Columbus, the Roman Catholic Church has full and free access to its adherents while the Protestant churches can work only through the Y. M. C. A., which is organized on a wholly non-sectarian basis. I feel that this is religious discrimination which should have been avoided at this time."

## HOUSE INCOME TAX RATE IS APPROVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The normal tax of 12 per cent on the net income of individuals, together with the proviso that the rate shall be 6 per cent upon the first \$4000, as written in the House \$8,000,000,000 War Revenue Bill, was approved on Wednesday without change by the Senate Finance Committee.

Chairman Simmons, in announcing the action, said it disposed of one of the major features of the individual tax question. The committee proceeded to work on the surtax rates, which range in the bill from 2 to 63 per cent on incomes from \$5000 to \$5,000,000 and over, and are designed to raise \$1,068,000,000.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Underwood and Underwood.

Count von Hertling

The Imperial Chancellor of Germany who has made a speech before the Reichstag Main Committee in which he attempts to justify the government's war policy.

24 I described the idea of restriction of armaments as thoroughly discussable, adding that the financial position of all the European states after the war would give the most effective support to a solution of this question.

"Regarding the question of arbitration, my standpoint has long been history. I will not go into details, but in that matter I have shown that Germany in the past has repeatedly suggested arbitration of disputed questions, the carrying out of which in several cases however, was prevented by opposition raised in Great Britain or America. If an international understanding could be reached that disputed questions of law between various states must always be submitted to arbitration courts and if this were made obligatory for members of a League of Nations, it would undoubtedly be an important step toward the attainment of the general aim.

"More precise prescriptions, especially regarding requisite guarantees for the recognition of verdicts made by arbitration need careful and thorough consideration.

"I have expressed myself before this on the question of freedom of the seas which forms a necessary prerequisite for the unrestricted intercourse of states and peoples. Here, however, the greatest difficulties, naturally, are not raised on our side. On a former occasion I pointed out that there must be unhindered access for all nations to the inland predominant position of Great Britain at Gibraltar and Malta and the Suez Canal. An English newspaper has called this impudent.

"Finally, there is a protection of small nations. Here we can forthwith, and without reserve, state that in this matter we have an entirely clear conscience. May, therefore, a League of Nations be no mere dream of the future, may the idea deepen and may the people in all countries zealously concern themselves with the means for its establishment. The first and most important prerequisite will be to champion peace and justice.

"The Foreign Secretary will deal with the political features in more detail and does so especially in the rejection of the well-known Austrian note and the reception it has met with up to this time by the enemy.

"Those in power in the so-called democratic states have with precipitation and without consulting their peoples exhibited a curt attitude of rejection. By so doing they once again show where the passion for conquest, where imperialism and militarism are in reality to be sought."

Count von Hertling declared that the submarine warfare was slowly but surely diminishing allied tonnage.

"Above all," he said, "it is restricting the transportation of reinforcements of men and material from the United States."

Expressing confidence in Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, the Chancellor said they would be equal to the situation and that the Allies' "premature cries of victory" would soon die away. He continued:

"Certainly the pure enthusiasm which characterized August, 1914, could not last, but the firm resolve to hold out till the end will, despite all vacillations and vicissitudes, continue. The people at home will not leave the army in the lurch just when everything is at stake. From the first day

dubious neutrality. He also alluded to offers of peace to Belgium before the invasion and again after the capture of Liège, which Belgium refused to entertain.

In all future fighting, both on the west and the east, he said, it would be solely a question of defense.

## Economic War Not Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Speaking at Bremen Monday, Herr von Stein, the German Secretary of State for the Imperial Economic Department, declared that no kind of peace would be a peace were it followed by economic war after the war, and that the German Government and business circles were at one on that subject.

If, however, an economic war were forced on them, they would accept it and develop all the powers the German people possessed. Nevertheless, he declared that they still wished, and would do their best, to avoid such a war, and were not making allowance for it in drawing up their reconstruction plans.

## Reception of the Speech

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The speech of Count von Hertling made an unfavorable impression upon the Reichstag members, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam reports. The address is considered to have been unequal to the gravity of the situation in the Reichstag, whose parties were to meet this morning to decide upon their attitude toward the Chancellor.

The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger says it hears authoritatively that if Count von Hertling resigns, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. von Payer, and Herr Friedberg, Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry of State, will also resign.

There is good reason to believe that the program adopted by the Social Democratic faction of the Reichstag at its meeting on Monday was not only inspired by the German Government, but actually embodies Germany's peace terms, according to Rotterdam advices to the Telegraph.

It is pointed out by the dispatch that the part of the program referring to international arrangements as distinct from internal reforms was discussed soon after the failure of the German offensive and when it became apparent that Germany's prospects were hopeless.

The resolution adopted by the Social Democratic Party included the unrestricted endorsement of the Reichstag peace resolution of July, 1917. It also declared in favor of Germany joining a League of Nations based on a peaceable settlement of all disputes and general disarmament.

There were non-committal declarations on the restoration of Belgium on an understanding regarding indemnities and on the restoration of Serbia and Montenegro and a declaration that the peace treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest must not hinder the conclusion of peace. It was urged that civil administration over all occupied territories be given upon the conclusion of peace to democratic parliaments which are to be established forthwith.

Autonomy for Alsace and Lorraine was also provided for in the resolution, which also declared for univer-

*Filene's*  
Shop early in the season  
for the best values and  
early in the day for the  
best service

Dresses to become  
**LARGER WOMEN**  
sizes 44 to 52

—enough of them to warrant our opening a new separate shop. More or less attention has been given to larger women's dresses in the past.

NOW they are to have a shop all by themselves, where larger women will find Filene values in dresses designed to fit and to bring out the best lines of their figures. Rules for adding length by emphasizing certain lines will be carefully studied and applied. By way of example:

Larger women's dresses of good, soft satin, beaded and embroidered, with tunic carefully cut to be becoming and a square collar which extends into long narrow revers and add line to the blouse. Taupe, brown, black, navy blue and claret. Sizes 44 and 46, \$29.75; sizes 48, 50 and 52, \$35.

Larger women's satin and Georgette dresses, \$15.50.

Larger women's taffeta and Georgette dresses, \$25.

Larger women's taffeta and Georgette dresses, \$29.75.

Larger women's beautiful crepe meteor dresses, embroidered in tinsel, fringed with jet, \$65.

Larger women's beaded and embroidered crepe de chine dresses, \$55.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

Yours for the Fourth Liberty Loan

## PEARS' SOAP

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In all the far lands where this advertisement is read, Pears' Soap is known. "Good morning, have you used Pears' Soap?" is as familiar in Singapore or Port Arthur as in London or New York.

Pears' Soap is sold all over the world; it has been sold continuously for a hundred and twenty-nine years for just one reason—it is good soap.

Pears' lathers generously, cleanses thoroughly. It lasts long because free moisture is eliminated by months of drying, before it reaches the consumer. Every cake is clear, and has the same transparent, delicate amber hue.

Pears' unscented is for those who prefer only the clean natural fragrance of pure material. Pears' glycerine soap is delicately scented with a genuine flower perfume.

Sample of the unscented sent anywhere

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AUTHENTICITY OF  
BOLSHEVIST PAPERS

Prof. S. N. Harper Discusses  
This Question and States His  
Opinion on the Status of Le-  
nine and His Organization

The following article was written for  
The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel  
N. Harper, professor of Russian in the  
University of Chicago. Copyright, 1918,  
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We print Professor Harper's article  
just as he has written it. But if Pro-  
fessor Harper means that Lenin is  
imagined that the German agents who  
brought him out in Switzerland, and  
found him money to go to Russia, and  
passports to clear the way for him,  
were not perfectly well aware that his  
presence there would play their game  
against the Allies, and so bring about  
the victory of autocracy, then Pro-  
fessor Harper must credit Ulanoff  
with much less intelligence than he  
deserves. The destruction of the Russian  
Army, the negotiation of the Brest-  
Litovsk treaty, the disruption of the  
country, the attempt to supply Ger-  
many with food, money, and war  
material, and finally to ally Russia  
with her, is the perfect work of a per-  
fect agent, and is the most curious  
piece of building up the Russian re-  
public, and throwing down German  
autocracy imaginable.—The Editor.

CHICAGO, Ill.—In certain quarters  
the question of the authenticity of the  
Bolshevik documents published re-  
cently by the Committee on Public In-  
formation has been raised. In the dis-  
cussion of their authenticity it has  
been pointed out that all attempts by  
the Kerensky government to prove  
that some of the Bolshevik leaders  
were German agents, failed absolutely.  
This last statement is quite true, but  
it is also typical of the naive and  
naïve reasoning and talking that one  
has had on this whole Russian situa-  
tion. For only a few of the docu-  
ments now published are of a date  
earlier than November, 1917, when  
the Bolsheviks seized power, and  
Kerensky was overthrown. In other  
words one did not have these docu-  
ments in the summer months of last  
year, when one tried to prove the con-  
nection between some of the Bolshe-  
vist leaders and Germany.

During the summer of last year, the  
first months of the revolution, it was  
clear that the Bolsheviks were "play-  
ing the German game." Also it seemed  
clear to those of us who were follow-  
ing the course of events on the spot,  
that the Bolsheviks were using both  
German money and German agents,  
especially remarking that the end just-  
ified the means. It was impossible to  
believe that some of the Bolshevik  
leaders were taking German orders  
as well as German money, in other  
words, were "German agents." Also  
many of the Bolsheviks clearly  
were honest though misguided men.  
And finally, the masses, workmen and  
peasants, believed in the Bolsheviks,  
for the latter did talk a great deal of  
truth.

So when the Bolsheviks seized au-  
thority, last November, the masses  
passively accepted them, to give them  
a trial. From the very start the Bolshe-  
viks began to run into difficulties,  
the principal one being the Germans,  
who pressed them hard in every sense.  
For example, the Bolsheviks began to  
discover that the taking of German  
money, and the using of German  
agents, could easily lead to trouble.  
In other words, one gets into difficulty  
when one follows the idea that "the  
end justifies any means." And once  
the German agents showed their  
hand, and began to issue orders, and  
take measures to enforce obedience to  
these orders. These orders are the  
documents now disclosed by the Com-  
mittee on Public Information.

Opportunism is often necessary, but  
opportunism can be carried to the  
point of absurdity. For a time Le-  
nine, whom the present writer cannot  
accept as a mere servile, character-  
less agent of the German Government,  
made concessions; that is,  
issued orders, hoping that by so doing  
he could keep his new form of  
government going. He counted on  
each day of existence as strengthening  
this new form of government. If he  
could strengthen the Soviet govern-  
ment, then eventually it might reach  
out to the whole world, including  
Russia, and overthrow him. Call this  
the delirium of an abnormal mentality  
if you want. Explain that such an  
"adventure," in view of the conjunc-  
ture of conditions, could only help  
German imperialism, and argue on  
this line just as vehemently as words  
can be found. Nevertheless, Lenin  
was able to convince the masses, for  
a certain period of time, at least, that  
he was working for the good of the  
people.

But the Germans as usual over-  
played their hand. The Germans  
who came into Russia, presumably to  
bring out the terms of the "peace,"  
stood at the elbows of the Bolshevik  
agents, high and low, and gave or-  
ders. As these orders were backed  
by a military force which could enter  
Moscow or Moscow at any moment,  
the honest men among the Bolshevik  
leaders were in a desperate plight.  
As early as February the Bolshevik  
experiment, so far as solving the in-  
ternal problems of Russia, had failed.  
Lenine must have seen this, for Le-  
nine is no fool. It is possible that  
Lenine honestly realized that he had  
gotten into an awful mess, and was  
striving desperately to extricate him-  
self. He had to face a whole series  
of problems. A certain element  
of the workmen, the hooligans of the  
community, had gotten out of hand.  
The better elements of the workmen  
and the peasants were turning against  
him and his régime, and might go  
over to the Germans in their confu-  
sion of mind. And finally he saw

that his whole organization was  
honeycombed with dishonest men, and  
German agents. I say Lenin, but I  
mean also the honest but misguided  
element among the Bolshevik lead-  
ers, who were a minority in the cen-  
tral bodies, but probably a majority  
in the local soviets.

All this does not excuse Lenin,  
and in fact should condemn him more  
definitely than if he were a mere serv-  
ant of the German Government. For  
he helped the German game more ef-  
fectively than if he had been a simple  
agent. For he was able to hold the  
confidence of many of his associates,  
and of the masses even after many  
and clear evidences of the failure of  
his plans to institute a new politi-  
cal and social order. The documents  
published by the Committee on Public  
Information have been in the hands of  
Mr. Sisson for many months. Evi-  
dently they were held back from pub-  
lication, until in Russia the majority  
of the workmen and peasants had  
come to the conclusion that the Bolshe-  
vist régime was playing the Ger-  
man game. It would have done little  
good for the American Government  
to proclaim the Bolshevik German  
agents, if the Russian people, in their  
confusion of mind, still looked upon  
them as their true and loyal leaders.

Again it should be emphasized, that  
outside observers and many Russians  
saw the German always at the elbow  
of the Bolshevik official, giving  
orders. Now at last most Russians  
see this, and Russians of the workmen  
and peasant classes. The publication  
of the documents, therefore, may not  
have any great influence in Russia it-  
self, further proof not being necessary  
there. But they should convince the  
American public, and put an end to  
the statements that have been cur-  
rent, to the effect that America has  
declared war on the Russian people,  
by going against the Bolsheviks.

The present writer had not seen  
those documents which antedate No-  
vember, 1917, and he did not know  
that documents covering the period  
from November last on were in the  
hands of an American governmental  
department. In fact, he did not be-  
lieve that such definite documents  
could be found, for he did not think  
the Germans would overplay their  
hand so stupidly. Again that German  
arrogance, which is in final analysis  
the thing we are fighting, has dis-  
closed another German machination.  
The last report from Russia is that  
the Bolsheviks have concluded a de-  
fensive and offensive alliance against  
the Allies. If this is true, then here  
we have the very best evidence of the  
authenticity of the documents pub-  
lished by the committee. Some may  
try to explain that the action of the  
Allies and America, in entering Rus-  
sian territory with armed force, has  
driven the Bolsheviks into the arms  
of the Germans. But how can a Bolshe-  
vik, who is an honest Bolshevik, go  
over to the Germans? Has Spiridonov,  
for example? Gorky is re-  
ported to have rejoined the Bolshe-  
vist leaders, but Gorky is no baromet-  
er, his personal vanity having been  
his main motive on many occasions  
these last years.

The Bolsheviks who will go over to  
the Germans will be the Bolsheviks  
who were never honest Bolsheviks,  
but always mere German agents. If  
Lenine goes over to the Germans, then  
in fact one will have to speak of him  
as a disordered mentality. For if he  
joins the Germans, in order from the  
inside to overthrow German imperi-  
alism, fighting, however, the Allies in  
the meantime, then indeed it will be  
opportunism to the point of sheer ab-  
surdity. And after what the Germans  
have been doing to and in Russia, the  
Russian workmen and peasants will  
not accept such a maneuver. Neither  
the Bolsheviks, nor the Germans  
through the Bolsheviks, have done a  
single thing that has in final analysis  
really helped the Russian people, ex-  
cept the small group that have been  
"on the inside" in this adventure of  
the last ten months. The idea of the  
Allies and of America is to assist the  
Russian people; the basic ideas on  
which the recently announced pro-  
gram is being developed and carried  
out, are definitely those of genuine as-  
sistance. As soon as more tangible  
evidence of such intentions can be  
brought to the Russian people, then  
the success of the program is assured.  
For the moral argument thus ad-  
vanced will be convincing, against  
German or Bolshevik, whether the lat-  
ter be an honest Bolshevik or a mere  
German agent.

## SECRET WIRELESS OUTFIT

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—  
A Vienna message to the Frank-  
furter Zeitung states that the exist-  
ence of a secret wireless installation  
is suspected at Prague, and the Aus-  
trian authorities are displaying con-  
siderable anxiety regarding it. Close  
search having failed to discover it,  
the installation is thought to be of a  
movable character.

## AMBASSADOR PASSES AWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The  
French ambassador, M. Thierry,  
passed away on Sunday. Appointed to  
the embassy last November, M. Thier-  
ry had been Minister of Public  
Works in the Barthou Cabinet in 1913,  
and Minister of Finance in 1917 in the  
Ribot ministry.

## A Red Cross Call!

The Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross  
sends out this call for women to report for such time as they can  
give to SEWING.

Sewing is less picturesque than knitting or some other welfare  
activities, but at the present moment is vitally necessary to meet  
immediate demands.

Don't stay away because you are inexperienced or don't like  
to sew. The soldier boys ask it of you! Come now!

Apply to VOLUNTEER SERVICE BUREAU  
BOSTON METROPOLITAN CHAPTER  
AMERICAN RED CROSS  
142 BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON

RAILWAY STRIKE  
POSITION HOPEFUL

South Wales Conference Clears  
Atmosphere, but War Plants  
Are Greatly Handicapped—  
Soldiers Arrive at Newport

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
Hopes of settlement of the railway  
strike are increased by news from  
South Wales today. A private confer-  
ence of delegates of the South Wales  
branch of the Railwaymen's Union is  
being held at Cardiff and at the close  
of the morning session J. H. Thomas  
expressed himself as delighted with  
developments.

Meanwhile the strike, which has  
now affected the Great Eastern and  
the London & South Western rail-  
ways, is seriously interfering with the  
work of the miners and the munition  
and steel works in South Wales, and  
the Coal Mines Department has issued  
a statement setting forth the whole  
gravity of the position. "If the strike  
continues," it reads, "it will inevitably  
determine whether the coal crisis due  
to the efforts Great Britain is making  
in the allied cause is to prove incon-  
venient or disastrous to the nation."  
The War Cabinet is again consid-  
ering the question today, and the first  
of four contingents of 600 soldiers  
each, belonging to the Rifles, has  
arrived at Newport to take charge of  
the South Wales railways.

## Minority Breaks Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
Sir Albert Stanley, president of the  
Board of Trade, made a statement on  
the railway strike this afternoon after  
attending a meeting of the War Cab-  
inet held to consider the situation.  
After remarking that the strike had  
extended beyond South Wales, chiefly  
to the Great Western and partly to  
the London and South Western and  
Midland lines, he announced that the  
War Cabinet had no intention of re-  
opening negotiations and that the  
settlement reached with the Rail-  
waymen's accredited representatives will  
not be altered. The government, he  
continued, is fully alive to the gravity  
of the situation and determined to do  
all in its power to maintain the rail-  
way service and protect the men re-  
maining loyal. The action of the  
strikers is a direct repudiation by a  
minority of the railway men of an  
agreement reached between their ac-  
credited representatives and the state  
and is an attempt to take advantage  
of the present situation to compel the  
government to grant their demand.

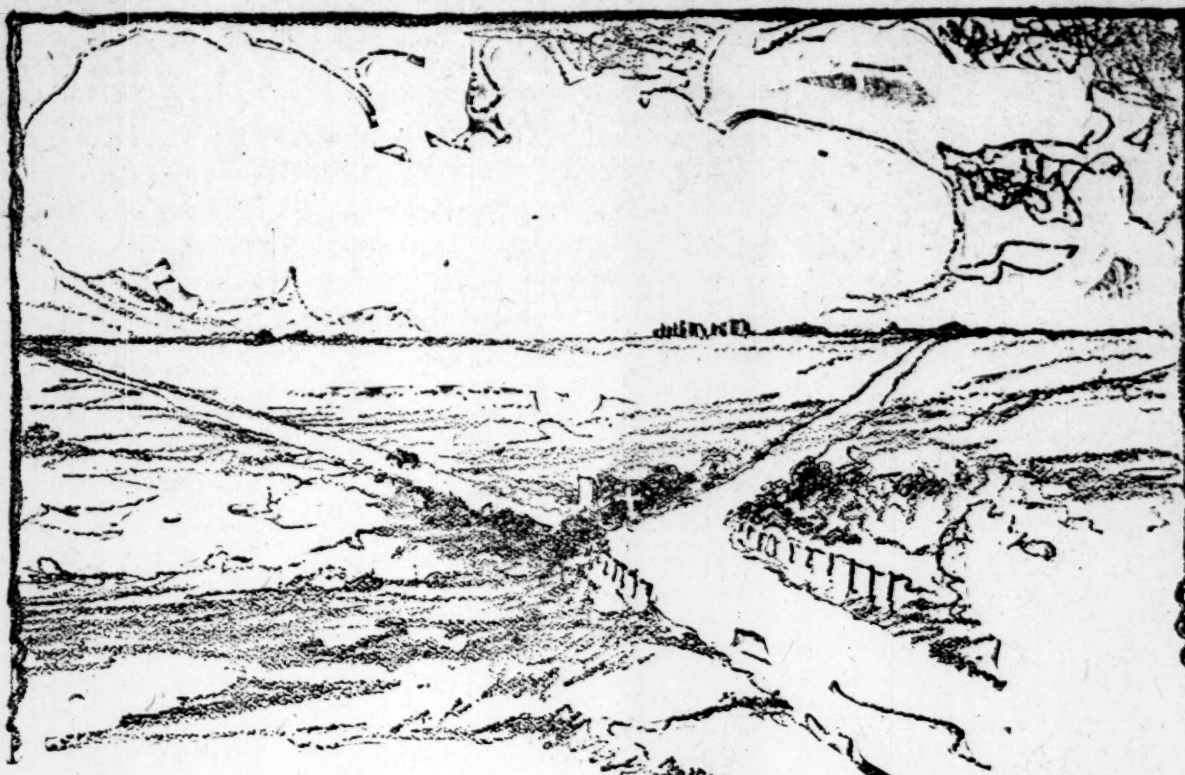
The question at issue is whether a  
small section of the community shall  
coerce the government to alter a de-  
cision reached after long negotiations,  
and on what the government considers  
an eminently fair basis. The govern-  
ment proposes, Sir Albert continued,  
to take steps immediately to deal with  
the situation and had called upon the  
naval and military authorities to  
assist in maintaining the railway ser-  
vice necessary for transportation of  
munitions and supplies for the forces,  
transport of wounded and for feeding  
the civilian population. The govern-  
ment also considers it its duty to see  
that necessary facilities are provided  
for transport of the men home on leave  
from the front.

Meanwhile, J. H. Thomas attended a  
mass meeting of strikers at Newport  
this morning, from which the press  
was excluded despite his vigorous  
protests. Mr. Thomas announced he  
would certainly give the purport of his  
speech to the press after the meeting,  
and was not going to miss the oppor-  
tunity of stating his side of the case.

A message from Crewe states that a  
mass meeting of locomotive men there,  
having heard of the action taken in  
South Wales, expressed appreciation  
of their local officials' action in not  
signing the agreement reached with  
the government, and pledged them-  
selves to leave no stone unturned to  
prevent any of their comrades in  
Wales being victimized for their ac-  
tion. They instructed their executive to  
demand the immediate opening of  
negotiations, and decided to hold a fur-  
ther meeting to fix a time limit for  
ceasing work should the government  
have failed to reopen negotiations by  
Wednesday evening.

## Government's Strong Action

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
The firm government attitude regard-  
ing the railway strike foreshadowed  
by the president of the Board of  
Trade, yesterday, is confirmed by de-  
velopments. J. H. Thomas, M. P.,  
stated at Newport, last night, that  
information had reached him that  
"the government had proclaimed the  
railways," and, meanwhile, Sir Albert  
Stanley's statement was amplified  
during the evening by a further of-  
ficial announcement that the govern-  
ment intended immediately to employ



Stonehenge

"The wondrous circle" on Salisbury Plain, England, which has been presented to the nation.

STONEHENGE IS  
PRESENTED TO NATION

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
The nation learns, today, that Stone-  
henge has passed into its possession.  
Mr. Chubb of New Sarum, who bought  
the Amesbury Abbey estate for £6600  
in September, 1915, having offered it  
as a gift to the First Commissioner  
of Works.

Stonehenge, the great circle of giant  
stones on Salisbury Plain takes its  
name, of course, from the famous  
stones, the Saxon Stanhengist mean-  
ing "the hanging stones." Seventeen  
are still standing, but originally there  
were 30. Inigo Jones spoke of the  
disappearance of some of the stones  
in 1620, and other writers at later  
dates mentioned the carrying off of  
stones to be broken up and used for  
building. One of the trilithons of the  
horse shoe fell on Jan. 3, 1797, and it  
was calculated that it weighed 70 tons.  
The central trilithon had fallen about  
150 years before. At the close of last  
century one of the trilithons of the  
outer circle fell, but was replaced.

In 1906 Sir Norman Lockyer, who  
had collected all the orientation infor-  
mation regarding Stonehenge, arrived  
at an interesting conclusion as to the  
age of "the wondrous circle," as Bor-  
row called it. Every Midsummer day  
the sun rises nearly exactly in line  
with what is known as the Avenue,  
and directly over the huge monolith,  
usually described as the Friar's Heel.  
Sir Norman calculated that if this  
stone had been placed originally so as  
to mark the exact line of the sun on  
the Midsummer day on which it was  
erected, that line would, by the time  
he made the calculation, have under-  
gone a slight deviation, and the  
amount of this deviation would give  
the lapse of time. Working on this  
basis, Sir Norman Lockyer calculated  
that on Midsummer day, 1680, B. C.,  
the sun rose exactly over the Friar's  
Heel in a direct line with the axis  
of the temple.

These calculations, of course, sup-  
port the theory that Stonehenge was  
originally a temple for sun worship,  
but theories as to its origin and pur-  
pose are legion; that it was a gigantic  
memorial to 400 nobles who fell in the  
struggle with Hengist in A. D. 472;  
that it was moved from Ireland by  
Merlin; that it was a memorial to  
Boadicea, are some of the theories;  
whilst, as a temple, it has been  
ascribed to the Romans, Druids,  
Phoenicians, Saxons and Danes. From  
the architectural standpoint it is gen-  
erally ascribed to the Bronze Age.

The mystery of its origin is, of  
course, intensified by the fact that  
nowhere in the surrounding country  
today are there any stones like the  
those giants, which to George Borrow  
as he made his way toward them one  
early morning, when the last century  
was still young, seemed like "a small  
grove of blighted trunks of oak, baked  
and gray." In all the vast expanse  
of the great plain, with its mile after  
mile of thin grass covering the chalky  
uplands, there are no stones which  
could for a moment suggest the native  
origin of the giants of Stonehenge.

BOYCOTT OF GERMANY  
APPROVED IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Mr.  
Havelock Wilson, who is visiting  
France for the special purpose of stat-  
ing to the French public the point of  
view of the British seamen with re-  
gard to German submarine outrages,  
and the need for a boycott of the en-  
emy after the war, was given a great  
reception at a crowded meeting, and  
the following resolution was passed:  
"Over one thousand Paris citizens,  
met together at Cirque d'Hiver, after  
having heard an account given by Mr.  
Havelock Wilson of the crimes at sea  
committed against non-combatants,  
declare their approval of the decision  
taken by the British merchant service  
for the boycott of all Germans and  
products coming from Germany, and  
for the punishment of the deliberate  
murder of 15,000 non-combatant  
sailors."

NEED FOR UNIFYING  
ALLIED DIPLOMACY

Opinion Held That Inter-Allied  
Council Should Handle Fur-  
ther Austrian Proposals

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The  
Christian Science Monitor European  
Bureau is in a position to state that a  
need for better organization of meth-  
ods among the Allies for dealing with  
international questions is felt. A Ver-  
sailles council for diplomacy on similar  
lines to the present military council,  
with a view to evolving a united front  
on the question of policy, is favored in  
certain quarters.

Such a council, it is maintained,  
would meet a distinct need, and later  
might perhaps develop into a secre-  
tariat or council where important  
questions concerning peace might be  
settled.

The Christian Science Monitor Euro-  
pean Bureau learns also that the con-  
viction is strong in reliable quarters  
that Austria will undoubtedly make  
very serious endeavors to gain peace,  
even if it entails straining her relations  
with Germany, hence the feeling that  
some means should be devised of bet-  
ter coordination of the allied delibera-  
tions.

BRITISH AND FRENCH  
OFFICERS IN MOSCOW

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—  
A number of French and British  
officers have taken refuge in the  
American consulate at Moscow which  
is under the protection of the Nor-  
wegian flag, according to dispatches  
received here tonight from Moscow.  
The Bolshevik forces are guarding  
the building, and are demanding the  
surrender of the officers.

## Synod's Decision

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednes-  
day)—A Berlin message states that  
the Synod of the Ecumenical patri-  
archy in Constantinople has decided to  
reply to a recent letter from the  
Patriarch of Moscow explaining the  
deplorable condition of the Russian  
Church under the present régime, and  
officially to recognize the Moscow  
patriarchy.

## Deported Polish Workmen

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednes-  
day)—The number of workmen in  
Germany, deported from Poland, and  
kept compulsorily in the service of  
German employers is now estimated  
at some 700,000.

## HSUI SHI CHANG CONGRATULATED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Wednesday)—The  
diplomatic representatives of the al-  
lied and neutral powers have paid  
a ceremonial visit to Hsui Shi Chang,  
the newly-elected President of the  
Chinese Republic, to express the con-  
gratulations of their respective gov-  
ernments.

Celebrating 61 Years of Growth in Merchandising

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

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34th Street

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered November 1st.

## "McCreery Linens" at Pronounced Reductions

1,500 Heavy Irish Union Linen Damask Table Cloths:	300 doz. Hemstitched Cotton Huck Towels.....doz. 3.00
67 x 86 inches.....regularly 6.75, each 5.00	regularly 4.50
67 x 104 inches.....regularly 8.50, each 6.50	400 doz. Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed.....doz. 3.00
450 Doz. Heavy Irish Union Linen Damask Napkins	regularly 4.50
19½ x 19½ inches.....regularly 6.00, doz. 4.50	200 doz. All Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched.....doz. 6.75
500 Doz. Irish Union Linen Damask Napkins	regularly 8.00
18 x 18 inches.....regularly 5.00, doz. 3.75	250 doz. All Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched.....doz. 7.50
	regularly 9.00

## HOUSEFURNISHINGS—Below Regular Prices

Vollrath Triple-Coated White Enamel Tea Kettles; 4-quart capacity.	Two-Lipped Aladdin Aluminum Frying Pans with renewable wooden handle; 8¾ inches diameter at top.
regularly 2.50 2.00	regularly 1.65 1.15
Vollrath Triple-Coated White Enamel Covered Saucepots; 6-quart capacity.	Sets of Three-Lipped Aluminum Saucepans—highly polished; 1½, 2 and 3-quart capacity.
regularly 1.75 1.45	regularly 1.75, set 1.10
Vollrath Triple-Coated White Enamel Rice or Cereal Boilers; 1½-quart capacity.	Aluminum Windsor Kettles with cover; 5-quart capacity; a delicious pot-roast may be cooked without water.
regularly 2.10 1.75	regularly 2.50 1.55
Vollrath Triple-Coated White Enamel Covered Saucepans; 5-quart capacity.	Electric Toasters, with toast rack; complete with cord and plug.
regularly 1.60 1.35	regularly 3.50 2.75
Fireproof Casseroles—Brown, with white lining; mounted in heavily nickel-plated frame.	Combination Spice and Cereal Sets, consisting of white enameled metal frame, four Aluminum covered glass spice containers and three Aluminum covered Cereal Jars.
regularly 1.75 1.10	regularly 2.50 1.50
Double Rice or Cereal Boilers—highly polished Aluminum; 2-quart capacity.	
regularly 2.00 1.25	
Aluminum Handled Kitchen Sets, consisting of Carving Knife, Carving Fork, Bread Knife, Cleaver, Spatula and Paring Knife.	
Made of best American sheet steel. regularly 4.50 2.95	



NEW AMBASSADOR'S  
IMPORTANT WORK

Appointment of Señor Quinones as Spanish Representative in Paris Is Received With Varied Opinions in the Press

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Staff Correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—It is conceded in every quarter that in ordinary times the appointment of Señor José Quinones de León to succeed the Marqués del Muni as Spanish ambassador in Paris would have been admirable. Señor Quinones de León comes of an aristocratic family from which many diplomatic and ministerial personages of importance, such as the Marqués de Alcedo, the Marqués de San Carlos, and the Duke de Plasencia, have sprung in the past. He himself is a man of great culture, splendid tact, and considerable diplomatic experience. At the same time he is a great lover of his own country with a keen appreciation of her difficulties and necessities, and is distinctly a persona grata in Parisian society. Moreover he is a highly conscientious man, and in his work is inspired only by a high sense of duty, which, it is said, has prompted him modestly on this occasion to offer the only resistance to his own appointment that was openly made before it took place. If he has ambition, it has been wisely and modestly directed.

It has, however, to be recognized that there are certain objections to the appointment, and these are even hinted at in some ministerial journals. Others have been a little more direct, and a carefully worded editorial article in *El Sol* suggests that the predilections of the new Ambassador may not be quite ideal of the peculiar circumstances of the time and the situation in which he now finds himself. He takes the place of a perfect and splendidly equipped ambassador in the Marqués del Muni, who undoubtedly fulfilled the difficulties of ambassadorship in Paris at the most difficult period to the best advantage of his country and as a whole-hearted sympathizer with the cause of the Allies. It would hardly be to the advantage of any party if his successor had the very slightest reservations in this matter. It is not here suggested that the new Ambassador has any such reservations, but evidently there are some doubts, however slight they may be, in some responsible quarters on this point.

*El Sol*, which is, of course, strongly Ententeophile, points out that Señor Quinones de León had been marked out for this office for a long time past, and that with much discretion and tact he had been established at the Spanish Embassy in Paris for some time before the highest office there became vacant, and during a considerable period had virtually been Ambassador. "With all the sincerity of which we are capable," says *El Sol*, "we say that this appointment appears to us to be one among the very serious mistakes Señor Dato has committed in his unfortunate policy in relation to the war. Señor Quinones de León, who has splendid qualifications for ambassadorship, yearned with all his heart for the office that has just been offered him, and finally awarded him."

"We have the fullest respect for the talent, the activity, the tact, and the high diplomatic dignity of Señor Quinones de León. Even when he did not pursue a diplomatic career, and perhaps indeed as the result of not doing so, he had exceptional diplomatic gifts. But in spite of all this, and without meaning any offense toward him, we desire to state that his nomination to the Embassy at Paris appears to us to be a mistake of the first order. If it had been a matter of the embassies of Vienna, London or Washington, we should have had nothing to say against it, more than that we would fervently have approved of his appointment to either the Embassy at Vienna or that of the Vatican. But the Embassy at Paris is attached at this present time to a very long series of the most complex and extraordinarily delicate questions. In politics circumstances make their demands irresistibly. And indeed the existing circumstances—and Señor Dato must know it—do not favor the appointment of Señor Quinones de León to the Embassy at Paris in spite of his talent and his gifts as a diplomatist. We reserve the reasons that prompt us to express such an opinion as this. Some day it will be necessary to make a review of all our diplomacy, and to study its course during the war."

However, it has to be said that the news from Paris makes it appear that the appointment has been well received there. He is well liked in the French capital, and at the house in the Avenue Marceau, where he lived with his mother for a long time, he entertained to a considerable extent, Spaniards passing through Paris being often gratified with invitations to a beautiful home, where the society was always of the most agreeable and intelligent character. An editorial in the *Journal des Débats* of Paris with regard to this appointment reads as follows: "Although continuing strictly faithful to the policy of neutrality maintained by successive cabinets, the government at Madrid has been able to render services to France which have earned the thanks of many families. He served as intermediary with indefatigable zeal between the relatives of French prisoners in Germany and the generous Spanish sovereign who so frequently has intervened in their favor. The friendly relations between the two countries can only gain in confidence and intimacy by the appointment which Señor Masra's government has just made." Other French newspapers appear to have had no comment to make upon the appointment. Señor Quinones de León has had

some experience of home politics at Madrid, being for some time deputy for Sahagún in the Cortes, and subsequently a Senator. At the beginning of the war the Spanish Government wisely considered it to be necessary to strengthen its representation in Paris, and with this idea in mind sent along Señor Quinones de León, who not only had had much experience of life in Paris, but also some training in diplomatic methods and necessities. At this time he served under the Marqués de Valtierra, then ambassador, and in due course was appointed Resident Spanish Minister at Bordeaux. At the latter place he did excellent work, and faithfully carried out the letter and the spirit of all the instructions of the Ambassador in Paris and the government at Madrid.

When eventually the Marqués del Muni, perhaps the best and most popular ambassador who has ever represented Spain in Paris, was appointed to the office, Señor Quinones de León remained Resident Minister, and upon the embassy losing its chief it was considered in most quarters that his nomination would be the logical result of circumstances. It is said that he protested that a better man might be found for such a highly responsible office, and that his own position was the only one to the appointment. As we have seen, there is another version of the story in which the new ambassador is represented as aspiring anxiously to the appointment. The present times and those that are coming on are severely testing, and if there is any fault in this appointment it will be quickly discovered. Meanwhile, generally, there is satisfaction, and the new Ambassador has the best wishes of all sections.

FREEDOM OF SEAS  
NEED OF NORWAY

Atlantis, a New Christiania Monthly, Also Sees Liberties of Nation Involved in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The first number of a new monthly has just appeared under the title of *Atlantis*, with Prof. Chr. Collin and Mr. C. H. Kaarboe as joint editors. Both are so well known for their writings on the present conflict between two ideals which are mutually exclusive, that the pages of the new monthly will be clear to every one. The first number is very attractive in appearance and is well illustrated with reproductions of high-class French art. The introduction, of which the following is a translation, has been written by Professor Collin.

"The world war is a unique drama: France is fighting for the world and an ever-increasing part of the world is fighting for France. More than ever has the soil of France, the chosen battle field for liberty and right, become the valley of decision for humanity. France, on whose soil were erected in ancient times the bulwarks against Huns and against Saracens, has become the fortress where people of different races are guarding that unwritten law which is the common property of all nations. The tocsin has sounded in all parts of the world. From near and from far, even from the antipodes, young men arrive to stand shoulder to shoulder with the courageous sons of France in order to build with them a living wall which shall forever repel the assault against kindred. From all parts of the world, across the widest oceans, men and women are arriving in increasing numbers, ready to give their lives for the chosen people of today, the protagonists of liberty and of that peace which is founded on justice. Never before has this ancient planet witnessed such a spectacle; the inhabitants of five continents have suddenly become brothers in that great effort to put to shame the fratricidal assault. Never before have so many men been found ready to sacrifice their lives for a high cause, and never before have such a number of women vied with men in heroic endurance and courage.

"In these times our gaze is turned toward France; never more unanimously beloved, and toward the whole of that chain of Atlantic peoples, toward those chivalrous nations which every day become more intimately united with France. Here in our Norway, whose seafarers of old were the pioneers in making the Atlantic their highway and whose peaceful development depends upon the freedom of the seas, we are bound by old sympathies to the western nations, those nations which were the founders of our religious and civic liberty. And this community of thought has been called into being with a new vigor in this hour of decision for our own liberties equally with those of the big nations. Our eyes are witnessing the dawn of a new era rising out of the smoke of battle; we see a League of Nations guarding liberty with peace founded upon justice, a new Atlantis peopled by free men who desire that all shall be free.

"It is in these circumstances that a circle of men and women have felt the need of a periodical, *Atlantis*, as an organ for all those who desire that Norway shall share in that spiritual awakening which will follow a war of defense of liberty and justice, and who desire that the Norwegian people shall also feel the impulse of that unconquerable grandeur of mind, that tenderness for those who suffer and that immortal hope during all vicissitudes which tells of the return of the era of noble aspirations.

"Aided by the active support of prominent Norwegian and foreign writers, it is our hope that this new periodical will help to bring Norway into more intimate contact with those great western nations whose past and present are so rich in radiant works of genius, in examples of pure patriotism and efforts for the well-being of all humanity."

MINISTRIES IN  
AUSTRALIA MEET

Representatives From All States and of Commonwealth Take Step for Tax Unification—Control of Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Important financial and industrial advantages are likely to result from the conference of representatives from all the Australian state ministries with Mr. W. A. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister. A distinct advance was made in the eradication of federal and state jealousies.

On the questions of uniform taxation returns and of raising loans for the states through the Commonwealth, the differences of opinion were not marked, and excellent results are expected to follow the frank discussion, which lasted for days. The conference accepted the views of the taxation commissioners of the Commonwealth and states, who reported that the differences existing between the Acts of the Commonwealth and states in relation to income tax assessment made it impossible to frame a form of return that would simplify the task of the rate payer in his dual capacity as citizen of the Commonwealth and of the State.

Messrs. Holman (N. S. W.) and Theodore (Q.) were appointed a sub-committee to consider and report upon the proposal to form one collecting authority for the direct taxes of the Commonwealth and the states. As a result of the agreement it is possible that bills will be introduced in the different states aiming at uniformity with the federal tax return, thereby avoiding the vexatious double return of today.

Five of the six states agreed to obtain the loan moneys necessary for their public works and loan redemptions until the end of 1919 through the federal treasurer, the amount involved being approximately \$3,000,000. New South Wales has hitherto stood apart from the other states, preferring to go on the London market directly, but it is believed that this State will join in the new arrangement and will receive \$3,500,000 for works' purposes.

While much ground was plowed and good seed sown, the conference of ministers did not produce an immediate result on the difficult problem of the delimitation of spheres in connection with industrial matters. At one time it appeared that the discussion would estrange rather than unify, but, fortunately, Mr. Watt agreed to confer with the Federal Cabinet upon the whole question of a fresh delimitation of the area of jurisdiction to be exercised by commonwealth and state courts. At a later stage he will submit a working proposal to the states, clearly outlining his view as to what industries should be handed over to the exclusive power of the Commonwealth Court.

Most of the state ministers cherished convictions regarding the reservation of certain industrial problems, whereas Mr. Watt sought to take over as many as possible. A special committee which had been appointed by the conference furnished the following report for adoption:

"The conference is of the opinion that the states shall confer, by special act, on the Commonwealth Government, the full control and regulation of the industries to be set out as a schedule in an amended Commonwealth Arbitration Act, the schedule to cover the following industries: (a) Seamen and all labor employed on ships, excepting labor exclusively employed in harbors; (b) wharf laborers and coal lumpers; (c) all employees engaged in the shearing of sheep, and all labor in connection therewith; (d) all employees engaged in the production of sugar; (e) all employees engaged in the coal mining industry; (f) all employees engaged in the mining and treatment of metalliferous ores; (g) all employees engaged in the shipbuilding industry; and (h) journalists."

Although these recommendations were not adopted, they form a foundation upon which useful legislation will probably be built in the near future. Mr. Watt's main objection he summed up as follows: "If the proposal of the committee is to be a supplement to existing Commonwealth powers, it is welcome; but if it is meant to supersede them, I do not think it is of any value at all. There are 34 cases pending before the Commonwealth Arbitration Court and there have been 50 to 100 industries over which the Commonwealth has constitutionally and legally exercised its jurisdiction, and now it is proposed to limit it to eight industries over which the Commonwealth should have exclusive powers while relinquishing all its other powers."

Feeling seems to be steadily growing in favor of Commonwealth control of all industries affecting more than one State.

QUEENSLAND AND COTTON INDUSTRY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau  
BRISBANE, Q.—The announcement that a Melbourne syndicate intends to commence the manufacture of linen and canvas goods in Queensland, is regarded with considerable satisfaction in the State. Information is at hand that not only has the syndicate placed its orders abroad for the necessary machinery, but that the Federal Government has undertaken to assist in the industry in every way.

It is worthy of note that cotton growing is particularly suited to Queensland. Considering the enormous extent of territory in Queensland and the northern areas of New South Wales, Australia possesses a cotton growing area greater even than that of the United States.

At the recent conference in Brisbane of the Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia, a resolution was adopted asking the federal authorities for a bounty to encourage the growing of cotton, flax, hemp and so forth.

BRITISH PRODUCTS SEEN IN GLASGOW  
Second Industrial Exhibition Shows Progress Made Despite Disadvantages Caused by War  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Corporation of the City of Glasgow are to be congratulated on the success which has resulted from their enterprise. Only those who are capable of rising to some extent above certain of the hampering tendencies of the war period could have had the courage to construct a building of over 100,000 square feet in area specially for the purpose of enlightening the public and stimulating interest in the manufacture of those products now considered essential, and which will be even more so after peace has settled down over the world again. This exhibition of British industries is the second of a similar nature held in Glasgow within 18 months; and it shows a marked development over the first, both in the variety and the quality of exhibits generally. As Lord Provost Stewart at the opening pointed out, its success has been insured by the cooperation of the Board of Trade, the sympathy and encouragement of the Chamber of Commerce, and the splendid support of the manufacturers.

Sir A. D. Steel Maitland, at the same time, in congratulating the organizers of the fair and especially the convenor, Baillie Smith, said that the fruits might not come till times were better and materials ready to hand to fulfill orders. Referring to the Department of Overseas Trade Development and Intelligence of the Board of Trade, he declared that no great department could do for the trader the business the trader could successfully do for himself. He was convinced that if, after the war, they were to regain and surpass their old position in the export trade on which Great Britain largely depended, they could only do so by learning from the faults of the past, and by the cooperation of different branches of trade and industry with one another much more readily and open-heartedly than in bygone days. It would be necessary to have a much closer connection with organizations, with transport, and between manufacturers and merchants. Kelvin Hall, as the exhibition building is called, is very attractively laid

out. It is hardly possible to imagine it, but on this occasion the great engineering, shipbuilding, and kindred industries of Glasgow and the west of Scotland are entirely absent; and that for the very obvious reason that they are too busily engaged on the manufacture of war matériel to devote themselves to the more leisurely task of exhibiting their products for the enlightenment of the general public. That, however, which is in evidence at the fair illustrates what Great Britain has done to develop those industries which in certain cases were seriously handicapped when war broke out. Thus, for instance, the manufacture of dyestuffs is represented in many stalls. British Dyes, Ltd., have an attractive stall, as have also Levenstein, Ltd., who have risen to the occasion and helped, along with other dyemakers, to bring the country nearer to a position of independence in this respect. The chemical industries generally are well represented.

There are good exhibits of textiles, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, foodstuffs and leather. The Scottish Leather Manufacturing Company's stall is of much interest, displaying a great variety of leathers, fancy, antique, and hydraulic, as well as very fine specimens for use in belting. One of their exhibits is a belt 34 inches in width, with cemented joints impervious to water or oil and said to be capable of transmitting 350 horsepower. Here again Great Britain was, in pre-war days, far behind Germany in certain lines, such as fancy leathers. But it would appear as if there would be little or no leeway to make up before very long. The shortage of leather has forced the manufacture of leather substitutes, and several stalls exhibit these, for the soles of boots and the protection of the same.

The textile exhibits are in certain cases very fine. The variety of Scotch tweeds may not be so great as formerly, but the quality to all appearance remains as high as ever. Foodstuffs are displayed in considerable variety; and looking at the stall of the Scottish Wholesale Cooperative Society no one would ever get the impression that there was anything but a plentiful supply of essential foodstuffs in the land. Interesting, too, are the stalls which show what has been done in the way of food substitutes.

There is a stall near the entrance advertising the Commercial Library, which the libraries committee of the Corporation of Glasgow has instituted. The library is intended to be "a comprehensive bureau of commercial intelligence, a vital and stimulating agency in the commercial life of the community." Intelligent research is a necessary concomitant of all successful enterprise; and it is a pleasure to find the stimulus necessary to this research within easy reach of any who seek it.

It would almost seem as if the governing body of Glasgow intends to provide exhibitions of a nature akin to the present one at periods not very far apart, a proposal which would surely meet with general approval.

LLOYD'S REGISTER AND RIVETLESS SHIPS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—At a special meeting of the General Committee of Lloyd's Register it was decided to adopt the tentative regulations recommended by the society's technical committee setting out the conditions under which electrically welded vessels should be eligible for classification in Lloyd's Register Book.

It is anticipated that the results of the thorough experimental tests that have been carried out will have an important bearing on the shipbuilding industry. These tests showed that the strength of welded joints if the plates were simply placed edge to edge before welding was from 90 to 95 per cent that of the solid material, while for joints formed by overlapping the plates and welding the edges, the corresponding figures were from 70 to 80 per cent.

When a vessel is moving over the waves, the material of the upper part is subject to a pull when the ship is on the crest of the wave and to a push when she is in the hollow. During the experiments special attention was paid to such tests as would throw light on the ability of welded joints to withstand this reversal of stress; and the results were such as to enable the committee to adopt the regulations.

Rapid developments in the design of rivetless ships are expected as a result of the adoption of these regulations, but until more actual experience has been gained at sea the classification will be termed "experimental" and "electrically welded."

LOAN ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson will deliver an address at the Metropolitan Opera House in this city on Friday evening, launching the fourth Liberty Loan campaign.

Prepare to Buy Bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan

Tremont Street BOSTON Beacon Street

**HOUGHTON & DUTTON Co.**

We Give and Redeem Legal and Profit-Sharing Stamps

Style, Quality and Comfort in Our

**Fall Footwear**

At Moderate Prices

The same high quality as those sold by us in previous seasons. Every pair of feet will find here a perfect fitting, stylish, comfortable pair of shoes at moderate prices.

Women's Dressy Shoes—in brown, gray and black. For women who want stylish footwear at moderate prices. A variety of styles for your approval. Priced according to quality.

2.98 to 6.98

Children's Educator Shoes

For school and dress wear, misses' patent colt, gun metal calf, and vici kid, button and lace.

First Quality—Pair.....4.50  
Factory Seconds—Pair.....3.29  
Children's Gun Metal Calf, vici kid and patent colt. Some white Nubuck.

First Quality—Pair.....4.00  
Factory Seconds—Pair.....2.98  
Women's S p a t s — Assorted colors. Pair.....1.50

Good Looking, Comfortable Shoes that are not extreme in style, a large assortment. Priced according to quality.

2.69 to 6.98

Infants' Shoes—Good looking and comfortable.

First Quality—Pair.....3.50  
Factory Seconds—Pair.....2.79  
Babies' Educator Shoes — Patent cloth top, button style, factory seconds. Pair.....1.98

STREET FLOOR

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

**New Hats**

ALL at moderate prices. Included are the season's most becoming models in semi-dress, tailored, and dress hats—of exquisite French materials.

10.00, 15.00 and 25.00

Others are priced—38.00—55.00—up to 150.00

COMPLETE Assortment of fur and fur-trimmed dress hats, flower-trimmed dress hats, ostrich-trimmed dress hats, burnt feather-trimmed dress hats, tailored semi-dress hats, wing-trimmed semi-dress hats, English outing hats. Complete assortment in styles for Misses and Young Women.

Established a Century

**Chandler & Co.**

Tremont Street Near West Boston, Mass.



Drawn from H. shown by Chandler & Co.



AUTHENTICITY OF  
BOLSHEVIST PAPERS

Prof. S. N. Harper Discusses  
This Question and States His  
Opinion on the Status of Le-  
nine and His Organization

The following article was written for  
The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel  
N. Harper, professor of Russian in the  
University of Chicago. Copyright, 1918,  
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Society. All rights reserved.

We print Professor Harper's article  
just as he has written it. But if Pro-  
fessor Harper means that Lenin and  
his associates are the German agents who  
brought him out in Switzerland, and  
brought him money to go to Russia, and  
transported to clear the way for him,  
we are not perfectly well aware that his  
presence there would play the game  
against the Allies, and so bring about  
the victory of autocracy, then Professor  
Harper must credit Ulanoff  
with much less intelligence than he  
deserves. The destruction of the Russian  
Army, the negotiation of the Brest-  
Litovsk treaty, the disruption of the  
country, the attempt to supply Ger-  
many with food, money, and war  
material, and finally to ally Russia  
with her, is the perfect work of a per-  
fect agent, and is the most curious  
way of building up the Russian re-  
public, and throwing down German  
autocracy imaginable.—The Editor.

CHICAGO, Ill.—In certain quarters  
the question of the authenticity of the  
Bolshevik documents published re-  
cently by the Committee on Public In-  
formation has been raised. In the dis-  
cussion of their authenticity it has  
been pointed out that all attempts by  
the Kerensky government to prove  
that some of the Bolshevik leaders  
were German agents, failed absolutely.  
The last statement is quite true, but  
it is also typical of the naive and  
nauseous reasoning and talking that one  
has had on this whole Russian situa-  
tion. For only a few of the docu-  
ments now published are of a date  
earlier than November, 1917, when  
the Bolsheviks seized power, and  
Kerensky was overthrown. In other  
words one did not have these docu-  
ments in the summer months of last  
year, when one tried to prove the con-  
nection between some of the Bolshe-  
vik leaders and Germany.

During the summer of last year, the  
first months of the revolution, it was  
clear that the Bolsheviks were "play-  
ing the German game." Also it seemed  
clear to those of us who were follow-  
ing the course of events on the spot,  
that the Bolsheviks were using both  
German money and German agents,  
and finally, that the end justified  
the means. It was impossible to  
prove that some of the Bolshevik  
leaders were taking German orders  
as well as German money, in other  
words were "German agents."

Also many of the Bolsheviks clearly  
were honest though misguided men.  
And finally, the masses of workers and  
peasants, believed in the Bolsheviks,  
and the latter did talk a great deal  
of truth.

When the Bolsheviks seized au-  
thority, last November, the masses  
passively accepted them, to give them  
a trial. From the very start the Bolshe-  
viks began to run into difficulties,  
the principal one being the Germans,  
who pressed them hard in every sense.  
For example, the Bolsheviks began to  
discover that the taking of German  
money, and the using of German  
agents, could easily lead to trouble.  
In other words, one gets into difficulty  
when one follows the idea that the  
end justifies any means. And once  
more German arrogance showed it-  
self. The Germans overplayed their  
hand, and began to issue orders, and  
take measures to enforce obedience to  
these orders. These orders are the  
documents now disclosed by the Com-  
mittee on Public Information.

Opportunism is often necessary, but  
opportunism can be carried to the  
point of absurdity. For a time Le-  
nine, whom the present writer cannot  
accept as a mere servile, character-  
less agent of the German Govern-  
ment, made concessions; that is,  
issued orders, hoping that by so do-  
ing he could keep his new form of  
government going. He counted on  
each day of existence as strengthening  
his new form of government. If he  
could strengthen the Soviet govern-  
ment, then eventually it might reach  
out to the whole world, including  
the Kaiser, and overthrow him. Call this  
the delirium of an abnormal mentality  
if you want. Explain that such an  
"adventure," in view of the conjunc-  
ture of conditions, could only help  
German imperialism, and argue on  
this line just as vehemently as words  
can be found. Nevertheless, Lenin  
was able to convince the masses, for  
a certain period of time, at least, that  
he was working for the good of the  
people.

But the Germans as usual over-  
played their hand. The Germans  
came into Russia, presumably to  
work out the terms of the "peace,"  
and at the elbow of the Bolshevik  
leaders, high and low, and gave or-  
ders. As these orders were backed  
by a military force which could enter  
Moscow or Moscow at any moment,  
the honest men among the Bolshevik  
leaders were in a desperate plight.  
As early as February the Bolshevik  
experiment, so far as solving the in-  
ternal problems of Russia, had failed.  
Lenine must have seen this, for Le-  
nine is no fool. It is possible that  
Lenine honestly realized that he had  
gotten into an awful mess, and was  
striving desperately to extricate him-  
self. He had to face a whole series  
of problems. A certain element of  
workmen, the hooligans of the  
community, had gotten out of hand.  
The better elements of the workmen  
and the peasants were turning against  
him and his régime, and might go  
over to the Germans in their confu-  
sion of mind. And finally he saw

that his whole organization was  
honeycombed with dishonest men, and  
German agents. I say Lenin, but I  
mean also the honest but misguided  
element among the Bolshevik lead-  
ers, who were a minority in the cen-  
tral bodies, but probably a majority  
in the local soviets.

All this does not excuse Lenin,  
and in fact should condemn him more  
definitely than if he were a mere serv-  
ant of the German Government. For  
he helped the German game more ef-  
fectively than if he had been a simple  
agent. For he was able to hold the  
confidence of many of his associates,  
and of the masses even after many  
and clear evidences of the failure of  
his plans to institute a new politi-  
cal and social order. The documents  
published by the Committee on Public  
Information have been in the hands of  
Mr. Sisson for many months. Evi-  
dently they were held back from pub-  
lication, until in Russia the majority  
of the workmen and peasants had  
come to the conclusion that the Bolshe-  
vist régime was playing the Ger-  
man game. It would have done little  
good for the American Government  
to proclaim the Bolshevik German  
agents, if the Russian people, in their  
confusion of mind, still looked upon  
them as their true and loyal leaders.

Again it should be emphasized, that  
outside observers and many Russians  
saw the German always at the elbow  
of the Bolshevik official, giving  
orders. Now at last most Russians  
see this, and Russians of the workmen  
and peasant classes. The publication  
of the documents, therefore, may not  
have any great influence in Russia it-  
self, further proof not being necessary  
there. But they should convince the  
American public, and put an end to  
the statements that have been current  
to the effect that America has  
declared war on the Russian people,  
by going against the Bolsheviks.

The present writer had not seen  
those documents which antedate Novem-  
ber, 1917, and he did not know  
that documents covering the period  
from November last on were in the  
hands of an American governmental  
department. In fact, he did not be-  
lieve that such definite documents  
could be found, for he did not think  
the Germans would overplay their  
hand so stupidly. Again that German  
arrogance, which is in final analysis  
the thing we are fighting, has dis-  
closed another German machination.

The last report from Russia is that  
the Bolsheviks have concluded a de-  
fensive and offensive alliance against  
the Allies. If this is true, then here  
we have the very best evidence of the  
authenticity of the documents pub-  
lished by the committee. Some may  
try to explain that the action of the  
Allies and America, in entering Rus-  
sian territory with armed force, has  
driven the Bolsheviks into the arms of  
the Germans. But how can a Bolshe-  
vik, who is an honest Bolshevik, go  
over to the Germans? Has Spiri-  
donova, for example? Gorky is re-  
ported to have rejoined the Bolshe-  
vist leaders, but Gorky is no barom-  
eter, his personal vanity having been  
his main motive on many occasions  
these last years.

The Bolsheviks who will go over to  
the Germans will be the Bolsheviks  
who were never honest Bolsheviks,  
but always mere German agents. If  
Lenine goes over to the Germans, then  
in fact one will have to speak of him  
as a disordered mentality. For if he  
joins the Germans, in order from the  
inside to overthrow German imperi-  
alism, fighting, however, the Allies in  
the meantime, then indeed it will be  
opportunism to the point of sheer ab-  
surdity. And after what the Germans  
have been doing to and in Russia, the  
Russian workmen and peasants will  
not accept such a maneuver. Neither  
the Bolsheviks, nor the Germans  
through the Bolsheviks, have done a  
single thing that has in final analysis  
really helped the Russian people, ex-  
cept the small group that have been  
"on the inside" in this adventure of  
the last ten months. The idea of the  
Allies and of America is to assist the  
Russian people; the basic ideas on  
which the recently announced pro-  
gram is being developed and carried  
out, are definitely those of genuine as-  
sistance. As soon as more tangible  
evidence of such intentions can be  
brought to the Russian people, then  
the success of the program is assured.  
For the moral argument thus ad-  
vanced will be convincing, against  
German or Bolshevik, whether the lat-  
ter be an honest Bolshevik or a mere  
German agent.

## SECRET WIRELESS OUTFIT

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—  
A Vienna message to the Frank-  
furter Zeitung states that the exist-  
ence of a secret wireless installation  
is suspected at Prague, and the Aus-  
trian authorities are displaying con-  
siderable anxiety regarding it. Close  
search having failed to discover it,  
the installation is thought to be of a  
movable character.

## AMBASSADOR PASSES AWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The  
French ambassador, M. Thierry,  
passed away on Sunday. Appointed to  
the embassy last November, M. Thi-  
erry had been Minister of Public  
Works in the Barthou Cabinet in 1913  
and Minister of Finance in 1917 in the  
Ribot ministry.

## A Red Cross Call!

The Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross  
sends out this call for women to report for such time as they can  
give to SEWING.  
Sewing is less picturesque than knitting or some other welfare  
activities, but at the present moment is vitally necessary to meet  
immediate demands.  
Don't stay away because you are inexperienced or don't like  
to sew. The soldier boys ask it of you! Come now!  
Apply to VOLUNTEER SERVICE BUREAU  
BOSTON METROPOLITAN CHAPTER  
AMERICAN RED CROSS  
142 BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON

RAILWAY STRIKE  
POSITION HOPEFUL

South Wales Conference Clears  
Atmosphere, but War Plants  
Are Greatly Handicapped—  
Soldiers Arrive at Newport

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
Hopes of settlement of the railway  
strike are increased by news from  
South Wales today. A private confer-  
ence of delegates of the South Wales  
branch of the Railwaymen's Union is  
being held at Cardiff and at the close  
of the morning session J. H. Thomas  
expressed himself as delighted with  
developments.

Meanwhile the strike, which has  
now affected the Great Eastern and  
the London & South Western rail-  
ways, is seriously interfering with the  
work of the miners and the munition  
and steel works in South Wales, and  
the Coal Mines Department has issued  
a statement setting forth the whole  
gravity of the position. "If the strike  
continues," it reads, "it will inevitably  
determine whether the coal crisis due  
to the efforts Great Britain is making  
in the allied cause is to prove incon-  
venient or disastrous to the nation."  
The War Cabinet is again consid-  
ering the question today, and the first  
of four contingents of 600 soldiers  
each, belonging to the Rifles, has  
arrived at Newport to take charge of  
the South Wales railways.

## Minority Breaks Agreement

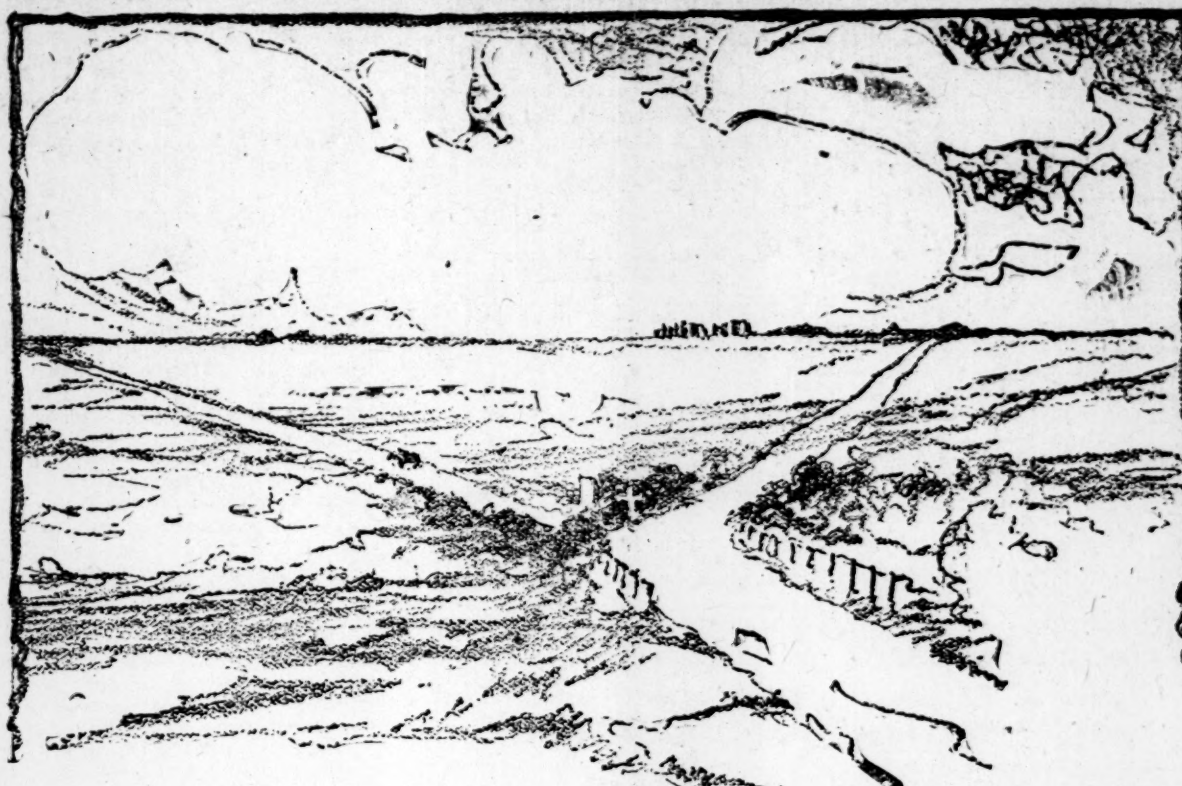
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
Sir Albert Stanley, president of the  
Board of Trade, made a statement on  
the railway strike this afternoon after  
attending a meeting of the War Cab-  
inet held to consider the situation.  
After remarking that the strike had  
extended beyond South Wales, chiefly  
to the Great Western and partly to  
the London and South Western and  
Midland lines, he announced that the  
War Cabinet had no intention of re-  
opening negotiations and that the  
settlement reached with the Rail-  
waymen's accredited representatives will  
not be altered. The government, he  
continued, is fully alive to the gravity  
of the situation and determined to do  
all in its power to maintain the rail-  
way service and protect the men re-  
maining loyal. The action of the  
striking is a direct repudiation by a  
minority of the railway men of an  
agreement reached between their ac-  
credited representatives and the state  
and is an attempt to take advantage  
of the present situation to compel the  
government to grant their demand.

The question at issue is whether a  
small section of the community shall  
coerce the government to alter a de-  
cision reached after long negotiations,  
and on what the government considers  
an eminently fair basis. The govern-  
ment proposes, Sir Albert continued,  
to take steps immediately to deal with  
the situation and had called upon the  
naval and military authorities to  
assist in maintaining the railway ser-  
vice necessary for transportation of  
munitions and supplies for the forces,  
transport of wounded and for feeding  
the civilian population. The govern-  
ment also considers it its duty to see  
that necessary facilities are provided  
for transport of the men home on leave  
from the front.

Meanwhile, J. H. Thomas attended a  
mass meeting of strikers at Newport  
this morning, from which the press  
was excluded despite his vigorous  
protests. Mr. Thomas announced he  
would certainly give the purport of his  
speech to the press after the meeting,  
and was not going to miss the oppor-  
tunity of stating his side of the case.  
A message from Crewe states that a  
mass meeting of locomotive men there,  
having heard of the action taken in  
South Wales, expressed appreciation  
of their local officials' action in not  
signing the agreement reached with  
the government, and pledged them-  
selves to leave no stone unturned to  
prevent any of their comrades in  
Wales being victimized for their ac-  
tion. They instructed their executive to  
demand the immediate opening of ne-  
gotiations, and decided to hold a fur-  
ther meeting to fix a time limit for  
ceasing work should the government  
have failed to reopen negotiations by  
Wednesday evening.

## Government's Strong Action

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
The firm government attitude regard-  
ing the railway strike foreshadowed  
by the president of the Board of  
Trade, yesterday, is confirmed by de-  
velopments. J. H. Thomas, M. P.,  
stated at Newport, last night, that  
information had reached him that  
"the government had proclaimed the  
railways," and, meanwhile, Sir Albert  
Stanley's statement was amplified  
during the evening by a further of-  
ficial announcement that the govern-  
ment intended immediately to employ



Stonehenge

"The wondrous circle" on Salisbury Plain, England, which has been presented to the nation.

STONEHENGE IS  
PRESENTED TO NATION

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
The nation learns today, that Stone-  
henge has passed into its possession.  
Mr. Chubb of New Sarum, who bought  
the Amesbury Abbey estate for £6600  
in September, 1915, having offered it  
as a gift to the First Commissioner  
of Works.

Stonehenge, the great circle of giant  
stones on Salisbury Plain takes its  
name, of course, from the famous  
stones, the Saxon Stanhengist mean-  
ing "the hanging stones." Seventeen  
are still standing, but originally there  
were 30. Inigo Jones spoke of the  
disappearance of some of the stones  
in 1620, and other writers at later  
dates mentioned the carrying off of  
stones to be broken up and used for  
building. One of the trilithons of the  
horse shoe fell on Jan. 3, 1797, and it  
was calculated that it weighed 70 tons.  
The central trilithon had fallen about  
150 years before. At the close of last  
century one of the trilithons of the  
outer circle fell, but was replaced.

In 1906 Sir Norman Lockyer, who  
had collected all the orientation infor-  
mation regarding Stonehenge, arrived  
at an interesting conclusion as to the  
age of "the wondrous circle," as Bor-  
row called it. Every Midsummer day  
the sun rises nearly exactly in line  
with what is known as the Avenue,  
and directly over the huge monolith,  
usually described as the Friar's Heel.  
Sir Norman calculated that if this  
stone had been placed originally so as  
to mark the exact line of the sun on  
the Midsummer day on which it was  
erected, that line would, by the time  
he made the calculation, have under-  
gone a slight deviation, and the amount  
of this deviation would give the  
lapse of time. Working on this  
basis, Sir Norman Lockyer calculated  
that on Midsummer day, 1680, B. C.,  
the sun rose exactly over the Friar's  
Heel in a direct line with the axis  
of the temple.

These calculations, of course, sup-  
port the theory that Stonehenge was  
originally a temple for sun worship,  
but theories as to its origin and pur-  
pose are legion; that it was a gigantic  
memorial to 400 nobles who fell in the  
struggle with Hengist in A. D. 472;  
that it was moved from Ireland by  
Merlin; that it was a memorial to  
Boadicea, are some of the theories;  
whilst, as a temple, it has been  
ascribed to the Romans, Druids,  
Phoenicians, Saxons and Danes. From  
the architectural standpoint it is gen-  
erally ascribed to the Bronze Age.

The mystery of its origin is, of  
course, intensified by the fact that  
nowhere in the surrounding country  
today are there any stones the like of  
those giants, which to George Borrow  
as he made his way toward them one  
early morning, when the last century  
was still young, seemed like "a small  
grove of blighted trunks of oak, baked  
and gray." In all the vast expanse  
of the great plain, with its mile after  
mile of thin grass covering the chalky  
uplands, there are no stones which  
could for a moment suggest the native  
origin of the giants of Stonehenge.

BOYCOTT OF GERMANY  
APPROVED IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Mr.  
Havelock Wilson, who is visiting  
France for the special purpose of stat-  
ing to the French public the point of  
view of the British seamen with re-  
gard to German submarine outrages,  
and the need for a boycott of the en-  
emy after the war, was given a great  
reception at a crowded meeting, and  
the following resolution was passed:  
"Over one thousand Paris citizens,  
met together at Cirque d'Hiver, after  
having heard an account given by Mr.  
Havelock Wilson of the crimes at sea  
committed against non-combatants,  
declare their approval of the decision  
taken by the British merchant service  
for the boycott of all Germans and  
products coming from Germany, and  
for the punishment of the deliberate  
murder of 15,000 non-combatant  
sailors."

BRITISH AND FRENCH  
OFFICERS IN MOSCOW

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—  
A number of French and British  
officers have taken refuge in the  
American consulate at Moscow which  
is under the protection of the Nor-  
wegian flag, according to dispatches  
received here tonight from Moscow.  
The Bolshevik forces are guarding the  
building, and are demanding the  
surrender of the officers.

## Synod's Decision

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednes-  
day)—A Berlin message states that  
the Synod of the Ecumenical patri-  
archy in Constantinople has decided to  
reply to a recent letter from the  
Patriarch of Moscow explaining the  
deplorable condition of the Russian  
Church under the present régime, and  
officially to recognize the Moscow  
patriarchy.

## Deported Polish Workmen

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednes-  
day)—The number of workmen in  
Germany, deported from Poland, and  
kept compulsorily in the service of  
German employers is now estimated  
at some 700,000.

## HSUI SHI CHANG CONGRATULATED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Wednesday)—The  
diplomatic representatives of the al-  
lied and neutral powers have paid  
a ceremonial visit to Hsui Shi Chang,  
the newly-elected President of the  
Chinese Republic, to express the con-  
gratulations of their respective gov-  
ernments.

Celebrating 61 Years of Growth in Merchandising

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered November 1st.

"McCreery Linens" at Pronounced Reductions

1,500 Heavy Irish Union Linen Damask Table Cloths: 67 x 86 inches.....regularly 6.75, each 5.00	300 doz. Hemstitched Cotton Huck Towels.....doz. 3.00 regularly 4.50
67 x 104 inches.....regularly 8.50, each 6.50	400 doz. Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed.....doz. 3.00 regularly 4.50
450 Doz. Heavy Irish Union Linen Damask Napkins 19½ x 19½ inches.....regularly 6.00, doz. 4.50	200 doz. All Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched.....doz. 6.75 regularly 8.00
500 Doz. Irish Union Linen Damask Napkins 18 x 18 inches.....regularly 5.00, doz. 3.75	250 doz. All Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched.....doz. 7.50 regularly 9.00

HOUSEFURNISHINGS—Below Regular Prices

Vollrath Triple-Coated White Enamel Tea Kettles; 4-quart capacity.....regularly 2.50 2.00	Two-Lipped Aladdin Aluminum Frying Pans with renewable wooden handle; 8¾ inches diameter at top.....regularly 1.65 1.15
Vollrath Triple-Coated White Enamel Covered Saucepots; 6-quart capacity.....regularly 1.75 1.45	Sets of Three-Lipped Aluminum Saucepans—highly polished; 1½, 2 and 3-quart capacity.....regularly 1.75, set 1.10
Vollrath Triple-Coated White Enamel Rice or Cereal Boilers; 1¾-quart capacity.....regularly 2.10 1.75	Aluminum Windsor Kettles with cover; 5-quart capacity; a delicious pot-roast may be cooked without water.....regularly 2.50 1.55
Vollrath Triple-Coated White Enamel Covered Saucepans; 5-quart capacity.....regularly 1.60 1.35	Electric Toasters, with toast rack; complete with cord and plug.....regularly 3.50 2.75
Fireproof Casseroles—Brown, with white lining; mounted on heavily nickel-plated frame.....regularly 1.75 1.10	Combination Spice and Cereal Sets, consisting of white enameled metal frame, four Aluminum covered glass spice containers and three Aluminum covered Cereal Jars.....regularly 2.50 1.50
Double Rice or Cereal Boilers—highly polished Aluminum; 2-quart capacity.....regularly 2.00 1.25	
Aluminum Handled Kitchen Sets, consisting of Carving Knife, Carving Fork, Bread Knife, Cleaver, Spatula and Paring Knife. Made of best American sheet steel.....regularly 4.50 2.95	



## PROFITEERING IN THE UNITED STATES

Creation of Federal Business Administration Is Proposed by Amos Pinchot to Put a Stop to the Practice.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a discussion of profiteering in relation to the United States Revenue Bill now in Congress, Amos Pinchot, publicist of this city, argues for the creation of a Federal Business Administration for the express purpose of freeing the government and the public from the evils of the profiteer. This plan is contained in a letter sent to Chairman Kitchen of the House Ways and Means Committee, in which Mr. Pinchot also reiterates his position in advocacy of subjecting all excess business profits to an 80 per cent war tax, such as is being imposed in England.

Voluminous statistics accompanying the letter show that 287 of the larger business corporations in the United States made excess profits aggregating \$1,569,331,730, during the fiscal year 1917. These, of course, are only a small proportion of the businesses amenable to an excess profits tax. The "pre-war average" earnings of these 287 firms for the official period 1913-12-13, were \$683,499,093, while their aggregate earnings in 1917 were \$2,390,307,206, indicating the prosperity from war production.

The United States Steel Corporation made the largest profits of any single concern on Mr. Pinchot's list. In 1917 it earned \$457,685,000; its pre-war average was \$63,585,777 and its excess profits \$394,099,223. Du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Company, powder manufacturers, came next to United States Steel, with 1917 earnings totalling \$49,112,953, pre-war average \$8,492,003, and excess profits \$40,620,950.

Arguing for the 80 per cent profits tax, Mr. Pinchot said under its operation Great Britain's export trade in 1915 was \$354,900,000, in 1916 it was \$506,300,000, in 1917 it was \$526,000,000. "Does this show," he asks, "that an 80 per cent tax is crushing British business?" He declared that United States business, which was pulling up extraordinary profits for three years before the country went to war, is consequently better able to bear the 80 per cent tax than is Great Britain's business. He added:

"The corporations that are performing the tremendous work of supplying the government with war matériel should be encouraged. But it seems a little too much that the public should have to pay \$1,500,000,000 a year to less than 300 companies, in order to keep them on the job, and pay them to the necessary degree of patriotic activity. He points out that the English tax would raise \$124,000,000 in revenue from these few corporations, which is within \$440,000,000 of the total sum it was proposed to assess in excess profits taxes on all non-profit companies. He expressed the opinion that the 80 per cent tax would raise not less than double the amount it was proposed to raise.

Mr. Pinchot made a plea for "equal" taxation, based directly upon the ability to pay. He would not tax at all "those who haven't enough money to live on decently," for they already are heavily taxed by the high cost of living.

## Y. M. C. A. AS THE PRIVATE'S CLUB

British Lieutenant Describes Scenes of Typical Evening's Recreation in Hut in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A Y. M. C. A. hut is a combination of many institutions, writes Lieut. R. S. M. Sturges, author of "On the Remains of Our Front." Some people imagine that it is nothing more than an ordinary canteen with a red triangle over the door. It contains a canteen, it is true, and this serves the soldier a refreshment room. But that is only one of its capacities. It is also a universal store, a library, a writing room, and an entertainment hall. It is, in fact, the private soldier's club.

The hut in which I am at present working "somewhere in France" boasts a large lecture hall, at one end of which a stage has been constructed, set off by a beautiful back scene of a pastoral nature, the work of an accomplished artist serving with the army service corps. In this hall an entertainment of some kind is given every evening, and so far, we have had no cause to complain of thin or unappreciative audiences. In fact, the difficulty is to find accommodation for all the men who besiege the doors each night.

The entertainments take various forms. Lectures are given on every conceivable subject of interest, from higher mathematics to prehistoric animals. Occasionally a traveler fresh from the East, from Mesopotamia, Italy or the Balkan States, will enlarge our knowledge of the war as it is waged in other countries. Lectures are frequently varied by concerts and cinema shows. Sometimes a concert party of theatrical stars from home will provide a first-class entertainment, in which so many scores are demanded, that, were they granted without limitation, neither audience nor performers would go to bed till the following morning.

Hardly less popular are the amateur troupes drawn from the ranks of the men themselves. These troupes masquerade under various strange sobriquets, such as "The Shrapnels," "Whiz Bangs," "Dough Knuts," "Maritime Minstrels," "Sons of Guns," and so on. Their program consists, for the most part, of topical songs with swinging

choruses, in which the audience seizes the opportunity of proving beyond dispute that it also possesses vocal organs of no mean power. Many of the songs are composed by the soldiers themselves; the lyrics do not always conform to strict rules of meter, but they are none the less effective for that. One song which has great vogue at the moment repeats at the end of every verse the expressive line "Oh! Oh! Oh! It's a lovely war!" One verse, for example, concludes with these words:

"When you wake up in the morning, your arms feel heavy as lead,  
"But you never get up till the sergeant brings your breakfast up to bed!  
(Chorus) "Oh! Oh! Oh! It's a lovely war!"

The audience takes up the last line and delivers it with a deafening crescendo, which threatens to lift the roof. But there are times of anxiety in the life of a Y. M. C. A. worker when the machine slips a cog, a disaster which occurs from time to time in the best organizations. Two nights ago, for instance, a lantern lecture by one of our allies was advertised for 7:30 p. m. Some time before the hour in question the hall was filled by a crowd of expectant soldiers; the lecturer arrived punctually, armed with a box of slides and all was ready, when it was discovered that the electric lamp for the lantern was nowhere to be found. After a frantic search involving considerable delay, it was discovered that the lamp had been broken and sent away for repair. Profuse apologies were made to the lecturer, who fully understood the situation and willingly postponed his lecture till the lamp returned.

There remained a large audience to be dealt with, an audience whose patience had already been tried by the long delay. It was impossible to turn the men away after spoiling their evening, something must be done, and at once. One of the officials had an inspiration; he faced the audience and explained the situation. Further, he said, being unwilling to disappoint the audience, he would be much obliged if they would supply him with (1) a pianist, (2) a singer and (3) a song. These followed a confused murmur, each man nudging his neighbor and saying, "Go on, Bill," and Bill replying, "Go on yourself." At last one man, whose abilities as a pianist were well known to his friends, allowed himself to be pushed forward, and others followed his lead. As soon as the ice was broken the success of the evening was assured. In fact the impromptu concert had to be interrupted at closing time by a vote of thanks to the performers, followed by the national anthem. The British soldier is naturally reserved and inclined to hide his light under a bushel, but when that reserve can be broken through there is no fear of a dull evening in his company. He can entertain himself and his friends as well as anyone else can do it for him.

## ARCHBISHOP IRELAND PASSES AWAY

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Archbishop John Ireland, of the St. Paul diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, passed away on Wednesday.

John Ireland, American Roman Catholic prelate, was born at Burnchurch, County Kilkenny, Ireland, Sept. 11, 1838, and was brought to the United States at the age of 11, his parents settling at St. Paul, Minn. In 1853 he was sent to France to be educated for the priesthood, to which he was ordained in 1861, on his return to St. Paul. Here he remained, except for a service of two years as chaplain of the Fifth Minnesota Regiment in the Civil War, becoming rector of the cathedral. In 1875 he was made coadjutor bishop of St. Paul, and on Bishop Grace's resignation, in 1884, succeeded him, the see being made metropolitan with the title of archbishop in 1888. Archbishop Ireland was a prominent figure in many important movements, especially those for total abstinence, for colonization in the Northwest, and for the establishment of the Roman Catholic University at Washington, D. C. He was the author of "The Church and Modern Society" (1897).

## CANDIDATES FAVOR PROHIBITION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, N. H.—An indication of how favorable is the popular attitude on New Hampshire's Bone-Dry Law which has been in operation since May 1 is seen in the attitude taken by candidates for the incoming Legislature. Questionnaires sent out by the Anti-Saloon League to 21 Democratic candidates for the Senate brought responses from seven of which five were pledged to prohibition and two non-committal.

Of 35 Republican candidates for the Senate, 21 made response and all but one were pledged for prohibition. To candidates for the House, letters were sent to 175 Democrats and 260 Republicans with these results: 51 Democrats and 131 Republicans pledged themselves to maintain the bone-dry law and two Democrats and seven Republicans were either opposed or non-committal.

## Quilted Mattress Protector

Protect your beds and your children's cribs by buying our Mattress Protectors. They are quilted of bleached muslin with pure white wadding between, wash easy, dry light and fluffy as new. We originated MATTRESS PROTECTORS. They were GOOD at first, are excellent now, and our Protectors will continue to be among the BEST on the market. See that our trade mark is sewed in the corner of every PROTECTOR you purchase. They stand for new material, best workmanship, full sizes. Sold in all the high-class department stores.

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## ITALIANS TOLD OF REAL AMERICA

Journalists From Italy Who Have Toured United States Give Facts Concerning Its Aims, Ideals and Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The seven Italian journalists who, as guests of the Committee on Public Information, have been making an extensive tour and an intensive study of the United States since the early part of August, and who have just returned to this city, are giving the Italian people, through dispatches to their newspapers, a true idea of the aims and ideals of America as a nation, for they say that America is not as well understood in Italy as she should be. "Our itinerary began with New York," said Leonardo Vitetti of L'Idée Nationale to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and we went to Hog Island, where we marveled at the progress made in the building of ships; Philadelphia, South Bethlehem, where we saw the splendid steel works, and thence to Washington, where we were received by the President and by Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels, all of whom assured us of a hearty welcome throughout the United States. At Dayton we saw the large Wilbur Wright military camp, and felt the strength of America's military preparation there, as everywhere. From St. Louis and Kansas City we passed through the Grand Canyon, and were greatly impressed by its beauty, as well as by the Italian character of the California scenery. At Los Angeles and San Francisco and along the Pacific Coast we found considerable shipbuilding, as in the East; and although that section is far removed from the center of activity, keen interest in learning about the war is everywhere manifest.

"The vast lumber resources of the great Northwest are being converted by the Oregon mills into ships for the Allies; the spruce so abundant there is what the Italians most need in the construction of their airplanes, and we know that America will send us all that we need. From Portland, Seattle and Spokane we went to St. Paul and Minneapolis, where are located the mammoth flour mills which are turning out food for the Allies. We visited Chicago and Detroit, and saw the Curtiss Airplane Factory in Buffalo, where we learned that plans are now under way for the adoption of the Caproni planes for the motors. Great was our admiration of Niagara Falls, which is just another of the unique features of this great United States."

In speaking of the warm sympathy which exists between the Allies and the United States, Mr. Vitetti said that he had gained his first impression of the American people, not from the United States, but from France. "The Americans have created for themselves a real love in the hearts of the French people," he said, "and why should it not be so? They have built ships and docks with steel and wood brought from the United States; they are feeding the French people with American bread, clothing them with American clothes and furnishing them with American soldiers. All France feels that it holds the hand of the United States."

## FRENCH DEPUTIES' VISIT TO EDINBURGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The members of the French Parliamentary delegation who are visiting Scotland were given a warm welcome in Edinburgh, where they were entertained by the City Corporation at a dinner in the City Chambers, after they had paid a visit to the Grand Fleet. The members of the delegation include: MM. Paul Bignon, Carré-Bonvalet, Lavigne, Nibell, Talon, and Laroche. The chair was taken by the Lord Provost, Sir J. Lorne Macleod, and a number of distinguished civilians and members of the service were present. In proposing the toast of "Our Guests" the Lord Provost said that Edinburgh was proud to welcome such distinguished guests. The mutual relations between the people of France and the people of Scotland had always been of the most cordial character. They knew that throughout the centuries they had been the inheritors and possessors of apostles of light and learning and culture in Western Europe, the grand example of chivalry and courtesy, remarkable for their practical sagacity and insight, their thoroughness of method and purposes, and inspired by the most enlightened ideals and motives for the good of humanity. Their ancient league with France, an offensive and defensive alliance, had existed for over 300 years, from the days of Wallace and Bruce, and the long and close connection between Scotland and France had stamped itself upon many of the social conditions of the country. In their national development in the stormy middle centuries France had been their teacher and associate, and in their system of law and edu-

cation, their universities, and in other directions, many traced a relation directly attributable to the French connection. Similarly the relation of Scotland to France had also not been without its own degree of influence in that country, and it would be a profitable thing, especially interesting in these days, to emphasize and enlarge upon the value and historical importance of that ancient alliance of which they were so proud.

The speaker went on to remind them that acts had been passed both in France and Scotland by which the people of Scotland might be naturalized in France, and vice versa, and by which other privileges and honors were reciprocally conferred. They therefore received their French friends as brother Scots. The result of the ancient relationship was a happy augury of the closer relationship which was to exist in the future between France and the British Empire, bound as they were in the present world struggle for human freedom, another league in a great cause of the peoples of Scotland and France. The speaker concluded by paying a high tribute to the French people, saying that Scotland admired their courage and tenacity and was proud of their cooperation in every domain of life, and of their enduring friendship.

M. Paul Bignon, who replied in French, thanked the Lord Provost, and expressed the pleasure felt by the delegates at their reception by the City of Edinburgh to which France had been bound for many centuries by many different associations. He spoke of the privilege they had enjoyed in seeing the British fleet, that great, silent, powerful and ever-vigilant force, without which the allied armies could not be victorious. If the Allies had not the mastery of the seas he asked whether the enemy could be reduced by privations, the British Army be so quickly supplied with munitions and provisions or the American Army be enabled to arrive in Europe at the rate of 10,000 men a day. Victory was sure to come. In all the trying days they had gone through, Britain and France had shared the same hardships, and in the days of victory they would share the same glory.

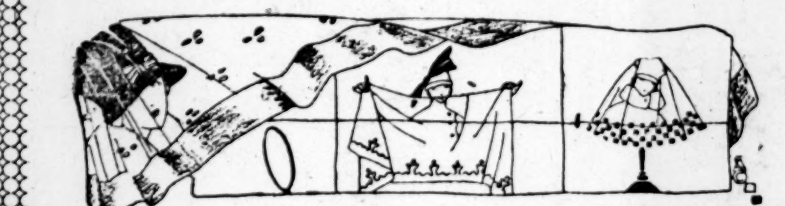
## SERVICE CHEVRONS FOR NAVY SANCTIONED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, on Wednesday authorized the wearing of service and wound chevrons for men in the navy. The chevron is an inverted V-shaped bar of gold braid for blue uniforms, and of yellow braid for white uniforms. Men entitled to wear the chevrons are those who have served afloat in European waters for three months; served on vessels that have cruised the Atlantic, north of the equator; served on vessels that have been torpedoed or fired upon by enemy vessels, and those in the aviation corps who have made flights in search of enemy craft. All who have been severely wounded in action are entitled to wear the wound chevron.

ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt.—Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston, has been chosen as president of the board of trustees of the St. Johnsbury Academy, to succeed his father, Prof. Henry Fairbanks. President Fairbanks was graduated from the academy and at Dartmouth College, and later taught at Dartmouth and other institutions.

## JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—Buy W. S. S.



**Exclusive Veilings**  
Our present assortment includes a number of distinctive patterns which are our own importation, and not to be found elsewhere. They are uncommonly welcome this Fall, when the vogue for veils and veiling is so pronounced and the demand so widespread.

**1.00 to 3.75 a Yard**  
**Mesh Veils**—An unusually large assortment in fine, heavy, spotted, scroll and fancy effects in black, brown, purple, navy and taupe. A yard, 50c to 3.00  
**Chiffon Border Veils**—The most favored veil of the moment; wide chiffon borders on gracefully designed mesh; all the new colors. Each 1.50 to 6.00

**Bridal Veils**  
Bretonne and Real Applique 12.50 to 175.00 each  
*Exquisite specimens of the lace maker's art.*  
**Bridal Illusion**  
1.00, 1.25, 1.50 to 2.00 a yard  
*To be draped to suit the individual. The universally becoming veiling.*

**Jordan Marsh Company**  
Boston—Washington St., between Avon and Summer Sts.

## NEW JAMAICAN GOVERNOR NAMED

Sir Leslie Probyn Transferred From Barbados to Succeed Sir W. H. Manning, Chosen to a Similar Post in Ceylon

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, B. W. I.—Sir Leslie Probyn, K. C. M. G., is the newly appointed Governor-General of Jamaica and its dependencies, in succession to Sir William Henry Manning, K. C. M. G., C. R., K. B. E., who has been given the governorship of Ceylon, which is regarded as one of the prizes of the British Colonial Service, having a salary of \$35,000 per annum attaching to it. The governorship of Jamaica carries a salary of \$25,000.

Sir Leslie Probyn came from Barbados, where he drew a salary of \$12,500. Sir William Manning's term of office would not have expired until March next, but the Ceylon vacancy had to be filled, and he was selected for it, no doubt in recognition of his splendid war work in Jamaica. He came to the colony in March, 1913, the year before the outbreak of the European war. Sir William handled the war situation and the situation in general, with no little tact and ability. He formed the Jamaica reserve regiment, foot and horse, many members of which are now fighting at the front. He also interested himself in the Boy Scout movement, and took a prominent part in recruiting for the Jamaica war contingent, numbering many thousands men, the very flower of the country, who are giving such a good account of themselves. The fund in aid of the British Red Cross Society was also started by Sir William Manning, and today has reached nearly \$100,000. During his governorship many war measures were adopted; indeed, it may be said with a good deal of truth, war legislation was the order of the day, and among the lot was a law increasing the duties of excise, \$1.87 per ton being imposed on sugar sold from a sugar estate to any person in the island. The Defense of the Island Law was also another piece of war legislation that marked his administration. He was popular with all classes, although of course there were, no doubt, occasional cases of dissatisfaction with his policy on some public questions.

Sir Leslie Probyn received a cordial welcome, and by his appointment Jamaica has once more a civil Governor. The colony has had a succession of such governors until the appointment of Brig.-Gen. Sir W. H. Manning, who has just left.

## MASSACHUSETTS TICKETS NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Richard H. Long, a shoe manufacturer who has yet to hold a public office outside of his own town, was selected by the Democrats at the Massachusetts state primaries on Tuesday, as the party candidate for Governor in the November election. He will be opposed by Lieutenant-Governor Calvin Coolidge, who was chosen by the Republicans without opposition. Mr. Long defeated two other candidates, William A. Gaston, a Boston banker, by 2500 votes, and former Lieutenant-Governor Edward P. Barry by 7000 votes. The Democrats pointed out on Wednesday that 14 years ago,

William L. Douglas, also a shoe manufacturer and without political experience, defeated Governor John L. Bates, a Republican, and a candidate for a third term.

The Democrats delegated former Governor David L. Walsh to run against Senator John W. Weeks, and also made nominations for all state offices to oppose the present Republican incumbents who will seek reelection. One of the features of the Democratic primary was the defeat of Congressman Peter A. Tague, who voted against all prohibition measures, by former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald.

## NEW OFFICIAL IN CABINET FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Establishment in the cabinet of the President of the United States of a Secretary of Education will be advocated by Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University, president of the National Education Association, at an educational mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall tonight by the National Security League's Bureau of Patriotism Through Education. The audience will be composed of teachers selected from the public schools of this city and delegates from the departments of education of nearby states.

The object is to inaugurate a form for similar educational meetings throughout the country, by means of which the teachers of the nation will receive from the leaders in their field of endeavor inspiration for the extension of school work in patriotic service.

## MINISTERS FOR Y. M. C. A. WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—J. C. Wilson, secretary for Mississippi of the Y. M. C. A. recruiting service, is making a strong appeal to ministers to put aside denominationalism and unite their congregations wherever practicable in order to release many ministers for service with the Y. M. C. A. in army camps.

## GERMAN TALK PROHIBITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Travis County Council of Defense has issued instructions to all telephone companies operating in this County that they are not to permit any conversation over any of their lines, either long-distance or local, in any other language than English. There are several German settlements in this County and the order is directed mainly at these.

## PROTECTION OF WIRE LINES

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House of Representatives on Wednesday passed a bill providing fines of from \$1000 to \$5000, and prison sentences of from one to 10 years, for wire tapping, burglary in telegraph and telephone offices and embezzling of telegraph and telephone funds, while the government exercises wire control.

## PACIFICISM IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Mr. W. A. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, Says Government Will Stop Activities of Militant Pacificist and Pro-German

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A new era of activity against the militant pacifist and the pro-German has been announced by Mr. W. A. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister.

"There are three classes of pacifists," declared Mr. Watt in a Sydney speech, "the pacifist by conviction, the war-weary pacifist, and the man whose pacifism cloaks sheer treachery. The government has determined to stop militant pacifism. We have given too loose a rein to men who are doing more harm to the cause of the Allies than are the enemy. To them I will now say, 'Thus far shalt thou go and no further.'"

While the Federal Cabinet was meeting in Sydney for a week, it approved of the issue of a War Precautions Regulation, prohibiting the use of the German language in public places. There are only two exemptions allowed—where used in places of public worship, or where the language is being taught in schools by approval of the educational authorities of the states.

Issued at the end of July, a War Precautions Regulation prohibited any person bringing an action, without the consent of the Attorney-General, against any company incorporated in Australia in respect of any point arising by reason of an alteration in the articles of association, such alteration having for its object the removal of an enemy interest from the business.

Following the recent internment of certain persons, alleged to be members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the Federal Government has appointed Mr. Justice Harvey of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, to inquire into the charge made against the interned men.

## MAYOR MRVLAV TO RUN AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Dr. Mravlag, Republican mayor of this city, who refused to receive a United States flag presented to the city because the presentation speech contained a denunciation of German methods, has decided to seek reelection and has filed his petition as a candidate for nomination as an independent candidate for mayor. The flag incident resulted in an indignation meeting of citizens, and the mayor, who is an Austrian by birth, came in for a storm of criticism. He afterwards received the flag. Since that time he has made several public declarations that he would not enter the contest for mayor again.

## Fashion's Favorites—

We believe you'll enjoy wearing them!



Model No. 524—The "Luelle." When the designer was thinking of the golden brown shade, he must have been thinking of the old adage—"Beauty is simplicity."



Model No. 525—The "Patroness." The snug-fitting heel and broad ball of this smart black glazed kid boot mean wonderful comfort for her whose choice it is.

ALTHOUGH every little whim of fashion is carried out in these chic, dainty creations, there is hidden behind their graceful, modish lines a wealth of comfort—comfort seldom found in a style shoe.

The "bends with your foot" feature has made friends of thousands of women who now choose the Red Cross Shoe for its beauty but wear it for the comfort its graceful lines conceal.

Write for our free booklet "Footwear Style—Without Extravagance." Besides describing the latest creations it shows the correct materials. With it we will send the name of the Red Cross dealer in your town or tell you how to order direct. Address

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## BREWERY WORKERS AND THE TAGEBLATT

Charge Is Made at the Trial of Five Officials of the Paper That Local Liquor Makers Owned Shares in Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A feature of the second day's trial of the five officials of the Tageblatt, who are accused of violating the Espionage Act was the testimony of William Conrad, secretary of the Tageblatt company, to the effect that an association of local brewery workers owned shares in the company.

Another witness produced by the government was Robert Szepansky, formerly city editor of the paper, who was called to testify in the former trial of the men, but who failed to appear, it having been established that he had departed secretly from the city. Secret service men found him, however, in New York. Szepansky denied certain articles which were held to violate the act under which the men are being tried, and identified the handwriting of other editors on clippings and proofs containing alleged "distorted" news and questionable editorials. He claimed, however, in regard to a number of points upon which he was questioned, that he could not remember.

A number of other witnesses were produced to show that Dr. Darrow, one of the defendants, had written many of the editorials in question, while Louis Werner, another of the defendants, had "edited" news dispatches, many of which were written in the Tageblatt office.

Louis Werner, former editor of the Tageblatt, was the principal witness for the defense on Wednesday. He defended his editorial, stating that the contribution of July 4, 1917 was "a miserable farce," and on cross-examination admitted that he was opposed to the draft and believed that the majority of men in the country were unwilling to fight against Germany. He also defended the U-boat campaign. Dr. Darrow, managing editor of the paper, and a defendant, testifying in his own defense, admitted he changed the wording of a speech of La Follette in which the Senator had predicted "bread lines" in this country to make it read "bread riots." It is expected that the case will go to the jury on Thursday or Friday.

### Interest in Indian Revolt Suspected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Purnendu Naron Sinks, a student in New York University, has been indicted on the charge of sending code messages to Hindus in Mexico. Sinks is suspected of being interested in an Indian revolution.

## BREWERS' SECRETS TO BE DISCLOSED

(Continued from page one)

Pa., and the other in Texas. These two cases were of practically the same character, and what was revealed at that time, but of which the public, for some reason, was not informed, will, it is ascertained, have an important bearing on the investigation.

### Press Service Sought

Germans Tried to Buy American Association Three Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By referring in his recent statement replying to the revelations made by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, regarding The Washington Times, to the Albert papers which were printed in the New York World three years ago, Alexander Konta has called attention to another phase of the pro-German effort to influence public opinion in the United States through the press.

Mr. Konta's statement was meant to cast suspicion on a certain "M. P." mentioned in those papers, but his words have recalled the fact that these documents involved Courtland Smith, said to be Arthur Brisbane's brother-in-law, with an alleged German agent named M. B. Clausen.

The Albert papers indicated that Mr. Smith as president, at that time, of the American Press Association, controlled a majority of its stock, and was the Mr. Smith mentioned in the following paragraph from a letter from Mr. Clausen to Dr. Albert:

"I have impressed upon Mr. Smith that if I am able to raise the amount of money, it will be necessary to keep the matter absolutely secret, and that he must remain as president of the corporation for at least one year, and possibly two, in order to properly install the news service throughout the United States. To this Mr. Smith agreed, his salary being the same as he now receives, \$15,000 a year."

The price for which the press association was to be turned over to German purposes was said to be \$500,000. Mr. Clausen, believed to be reached 12,000 newspapers, and told Dr. Albert it was absolutely necessary that "the fewest possible individuals have knowledge of the transaction." He added that Mr. Smith, while willing to sell a controlling interest and to continue in the work of building up a news ticker service, "would be the last man to part with his holdings if he thought that the organization, which was created by his father, would be put to any wrong purpose; by that I mean anything that would be un-American."

Mr. Clausen said in a letter to Mr. Becker, another alleged German propa-

gandist, that the time was not opportune to start a news organization "which would at once arouse suspicion and would become, like the Wolff Bureau, known as a German organization, and would be so quoted in the press."

A memorandum which Mr. Clausen made for Dr. Albert showed that he had a 30 days' option on the controlling interest in the press association, but Clausen's scheme did not meet with much favor, and thereafter the New York Evening Mail was acquired.

Mr. Smith, at the time, denied the charges that a plan was on foot to sell the controlling interest in the association for German purposes, but admitted that the association printed the bulletins of the German information service. He said these bulletins were sent out-and-out German, and were printed in order that both sides of the situation might be given in the newspapers served by the association.

### New Jersey Primaries

Results Practically Assure Ratification of Federal Dry Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—Samuel B. Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League for this state, told this bureau on Wednesday that the results of the primary elections on Tuesday had practically assured ratification of the prohibition amendment by New Jersey as soon as the new Legislature meets.

The anti-liquor forces had 12 candidates in Essex County, a crucial district and the stronghold of the liquor interests, and 11 of them were nominated. This, it is declared, gives control of the Republican convention next week to the prohibition adherents and indicates that the convention will probably include a ratification plank in its platform.

Governor Walter E. Edge was nominated by the Republicans for senator.

### MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS INDORSE MR. FORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Henry Ford, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, did not attend the state convention here on Wednesday. On the contrary, he sent a letter, in which he said he was not a party man and would be bound by no party measures. He pledged support of President Wilson's war program. He declared that he became a non-party candidate at the request of President Wilson, which he felt he must grant.

"Not one dollar was expended by me or in my behalf, directly or indirectly, for the nomination. I will not expend a dollar to be elected. A purchased place would be a tainted, worthless bauble. It must be the free choice of a free people," he wrote.

The convention endorsed Mr. Ford for Senator and denounced the alleged expenditure of \$175,000 by the Republican committee which nominated Truman H. Newberry.

The following nominations were made:

G. A. Mazelink, Big Rapids, Secretary of State; James H. Baker, Adrian, Attorney-General; Richard Powell, Iron Mountain, State Treasurer; C. Keith Jakeway, Rockford, Auditor-General.

John W. Bailey, Battle Creek, for Governor, and Ewart L. Gardiner, Midland, for Lieutenant-Governor, were nominated in the primaries.

### RAILROAD EMPLOYEES SUBMIT PROTESTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Wood of Indiana, speaking in the House on Wednesday, said representatives of the four railway brotherhoods had filled a protest with the Director-General of Railroads against the order prohibiting railroad employees from participating in politics.

This order, Mr. Wood maintained, was in violation of the rights of employees as citizens, and in contrast to the political activities of the leaders of the Administration.

He criticized another ruling of the Railroad Administration, which, he said, prohibited railroad men from having an interest in cooperative stores. Discussing the Railway Wage Adjustment Board, he declared it had no representative of employees, and in effect took away the right of collective bargaining.

## CARING FOR ARMY PENSIONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Of all the walks that Chelsea holds, and each of them has its tale to tell, none perhaps is of greater interest than that which leads past the historic pile once known as Chelsea College, now as the Royal Hospital for Army Pensioners.

At the close of a winter's day, when the glories of those sunsets across the Thames, which have made Chelsea dear to the heart of artist and poet, have died away—when the river mists are rising and the greyness seems intensified where the dark waters run smoothly by, the red coats of the Chelsea Pensioners wending their way homewards may be seen a bright spot amid the shadows. And so, if the term may be used symbolically, is the Royal Hospital a bright spot in the history of Old Chelsea, for from the downfall of the feudal system up to the time of Elizabeth's reign, with the exception of a few instances of Royal bounty, there seems to be no record of any plan for the relief of those wounded or discharged men who had sacrificed so much in their country's service.

Facing the river, with its gardens leading down almost to the water's edge, its magnificent architecture and profusion of creeper, the Royal Hospital is indeed a masterpiece of beauty and a fitting monument to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren who designed it. A tribute too, perhaps, to that "Merrie Monarch," one of the many kings who came to Chelsea, and who, when he gave the ground upon which the building is erected, may also be said to have given the lie to that brilliant epigram written of him by the Earl of Rochester, and almost too familiar to quote:

Here lies our Sovereign, Liege and King,  
Whose word no man relies on,  
He never said a foolish thing,  
And never did a wise one.

For to anyone who has gleaned even a little of the plight of the discharged soldier in those days it will be plain that in this instance it was my Lord of Rochester who said the foolish thing, since his wit cost him a king's friendship, and that the act by which this haven was "started was not only one of wisdom but of supreme charity as well."

The Rev. G. R. Glegg, in his book, "The Traditions of Chelsea College," gives an interesting picture of the position of the soldier in England, from Roman times up to the day the hospital was built, and tells us how, in Edward IV's reign, one, John Scatter, was granted an annuity of four marks, as compensation for the loss of his hand at the battle of Wakefield, and to Rauf Vesteyden, a pension of 10 pounds by Letter Patent, under the great seal, until he should obtain some permanent office. The wording of the deed is quaint, and worth recording: "For the good and agreeable service which he did unto us in beryng and holding our standard of the Black Bull at the Battle of Sherbourne."

It has been said that tradition is often truer than the written word; if that be so, then it is certainly to Nell Gwynn that the idea of building the hospital is due, and not to Sir Stephen Fox, the first Paymaster-General, as history states. The following legend of Nell Gwynn, written in old-fashioned language, from a paragraph of an old newspaper, may be of interest in this connection:

"One day, when she was rolling about Town in her coach, a poor man came to the coach door, soliciting charity, who told her a story, whether true or false is immaterial, of his having been wounded in the civil wars in defense of the Royal cause. This circumstance greatly affected the benevolent heart of Miss Gwynn,—she considered that, besides the hardships of their being exposed to dangers by wounds received in defense of their country, it seemed to be most monstrous ingratitude in the government to suffer those to perish who stood up in their defense, and screened them from the most hazardous attempts at patriotism."

The story goes that Nell Gwynn forthwith fled to the King, and with tears in her eyes implored him to give the ground upon which the hospital now stands, and around which the romance of her name still lingers. The hospital was not completed until the reign of William and Mary. During Charles' reign, many efforts were made to get money for the building, and at one time the task of collecting funds was put into the hands of the

bishops, until the Archbishop of York wrote to the King the following quaint statement: "Hatred and contempt we may get, but no money!" The greater part of the money was eventually found, we are told, indirectly by the army.

The building comprises a great hall, a chapel, and the in-pensioners' wards, which are mostly in the wings, at the end of which are the residences of the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, while leading to the upper wards is a fine oak staircase. The in-pensioners number 553, and the pensioned staff is 24. And here today, facing the Thames on one side, on the other the famous Ranelagh Gardens of history, where the proud lords and ladies walked in their silks and velvets, hoop and farthingale, the red coats of the Old Chelsea Pensioners gleam, as they stroll amid the trees or sit upon the terrace. Summer and winter, spring and autumn alike—the Old Chelsea Hospital is a landmark with a beauty all its own, like a stately memory it stands amid the trees, where the dark waters of the Thames flow idly by.

## SOCIALISTS STATE TERMS TO BERLIN

Reichstag Majority Is Willing to Join New Government on Certain Conditions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)

—A Berlin message states that at a joint sitting of the executive and Reichstag representatives of the German Socialist Majority, it was resolved by 55 votes to 11 to approve of participation of the members of the party in the contemplated new government, on the following conditions:

1. Unrestricted endorsement of the Reichstag resolution of July 19, 1917, with a declaration of its readiness to join a League of Nations based on a peaceable settlement of all disputes, and a general disarmament.
2. A completely unoffensive declaration on the Belgian question, the restoration of Belgium, an understanding regarding the indemnities and restoration of Serbia and Montenegro.
3. The Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties to be no hindrance to the general conclusion of peace. Immediate introduction of civil administration in all occupied territories. Occupied territories to be given up at the conclusion of peace. Democratic parliaments to be established forthwith.

4. Autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine, Universal, equal, secret, and direct suffrage for all the German federal states. Dissolution of the Prussian Diet if equal suffrage does not result without delay from the Upper House committee's deliberations.
5. Unity of government, elimination of responsible subsidiary governments, and the appointment of government representatives from the parliamentary majority or from those in agreement with its policy. Abolition of Article 9 of the Imperial constitution. Public political statements of the crown and military authorities to be communicated to the Chancellor before delivery.

6. Immediate abolition of all proscriptions restricting the freedom of meetings and of the press. Application of censorship to purely military questions only. Establishment of a political control department for all measures taken on the ground of state of siege. Removal of all military institutions which serve to exercise a political influence.

Humanity Adv.

No. 1

Wear a Button on Saturday

A "Fighting Fourth" Liberty Loan button. Show the enemy that we stay-at-homes are as quick in action as our boys across the seas. Please buy bonds on Saturday.

## ONTARIO PLANS ROAD BUILDING

W. Findlay of Ottawa Explains the Work of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—W. Findlay, an alderman of this city, and one of the prime movers in the agitation for good roads in the Province of Ontario, has given the Canadian bureau of The Christian Science Monitor some interesting facts concerning the organization of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association. While the organization is provincial, its work is of international importance, improving as it will, highway communication between this part of Canada and the United States.

In referring to the success of the organization, the activity of which extends over the eleven eastern counties of the province, Mr. Findlay says that it was but the fruition of years of progressive work on the part of leading men in the various communities, both in and outside of municipal life.

The result of this work and education would have been apparent long ere this, in many sections of improved highway which undoubtedly would have been already constructed but for the intervention of the war. Now that Canada is beginning to see the other side of the hill, she is making preparations not only for the refitting of her fighting men for civil life, but for the readjustment of conditions in manufacturing, commerce, agriculture and finance, as well as along the line of those grave and great economic questions with which she, in common with other allied peoples, will be confronted when the war is done.

It is wholly in line with this program and these sentiments that the organizers of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association bent their efforts. They have arrived at two basic conclusions: that the main arteries leading from city to city and traversing more than one county should be province-owned, province-built and province-maintained; and that no suggestion should be made that the Province of Ontario, while the war is on, should commence the actual construction of any of the highways which may be designated as provincial highways.

The program of the association recently laid before Sir William Hearst, the Prime Minister of Ontario, and his colleagues, comprises the designation as provincial highways of a road from Kingston to Ottawa, passing through the agricultural counties of Frontenac, Leeds, Lanark, and Carleton, giving access by highway to the beautiful Rideau Lake country, both from the south and from the north, and connecting the cities of Ottawa and Kingston.

The second road is from Morrisburg,

on the St. Lawrence, to Ottawa, a distance of approximately 50 miles. This route traverses the counties of Dundas and Carleton, the first named being one of the banner agricultural and dairying counties in the whole province. This road was designated as a provincial county road a year ago, and construction work of a temporary character already has commenced in the county of Dundas. The third road is from Pointe Fortune on the Quebec boundary to the city of Ottawa. The province of Quebec has built a provincial highway from Montreal to Pointe Fortune, and the construction of this proposed road will afford through highway traffic between Montreal and Ottawa.

The fourth road proposed is from Pembroke, 80 miles up the Ottawa River, to Ottawa. This road will traverse a splendid farming country, and touch several important industrial centers. Following the course of the Ottawa River in many parts, it will have great scenic attractions as well. Beyond Pembroke is the Canadian military camp at Petawawa, and it is hoped to interest the war authorities at Ottawa in the direction of making this a military road capable of carrying the heavy transport which undoubtedly will arise between militia headquarters and the largest military camp in Canada.

Mr. Findlay points out that in addition to provincial highways, the laws also provide for provincial county roads. These roads may traverse more than one county. The department of highways must so designate a road in advance of its construction, and the plans and specifications are subject to its approval. The actual construction work, however, is undertaken by the counties, the province contributing 60 per cent of the cost. In the case of provincial highways the province pays the entire cost but collects 30 per cent back from the municipalities. County road systems are provided for also, as well as suburban roads. These latter comprise the roads adjacent to a city or town, to which the urban community contributes 30 per cent, the county 30 per cent and the province 40 per cent.

As yet, the association has not concerned itself with the county road systems, although it is realized that a great deal of beneficial work can be done by such an organization by inducing adjoining counties to construct their county systems so as to provide thoroughfares from county to county. There is a distinct tendency to neglect road building and improvement in the vicinity of county boundary lines.

### ORDER OF SCOTTISH CLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the executive council of the Royal Clan, Order of Scottish Clans, which opened in Boston on Monday it was announced that more than 10 per cent of the membership of the order are in France fighting with the American and British forces. Much important legislation dealing with the war situation as it affected the order was enacted. The Royal Clan has already purchased \$100,000 of Liberty bonds, and it was voted to invest an additional \$25,000 in the fourth issue of Liberty bonds. It was voted to send to France an official representative, who will work in collaboration with the Y. M. C. A., and Past Royal Counsellor A. G. MacKnight of Duluth, Minn., was chosen for this position and an appropriation was made for this work. Sessions of the council will continue Thursday in New York, and Friday in Philadelphia.

Humanity Adv.  
No. 2  
Kultur vs. Culture

Which shall it be—autocratic domination or democratic dominion? The American answer to that question demands that we buy "Fighting Fourth" Liberty Bonds. You are asked to buy yours Saturday.

# HANAN

IN these days of cautious expenditure, there is a notable increase in the number of Hanan shoe wearers. This can only be ascribed to the ever-growing appreciation of Hanan reputation for "length of service, superiority of style, and comfort in shoes."

NEW YORK  
BROOKLYN  
PHILADELPHIA  
BOSTON  
BUFFALO

CHICAGO  
PITTSBURGH  
CLEVELAND  
MILWAUKEE  
ST. LOUIS

Good Shoes are an Economy

## ENEMY PROPAGANDA IN TRADE PROTEST

War Industries Board Clears Up Charge of Alleged War-Time Profiteering by Britons at Expense of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For some time there has been evidence of dissatisfaction in regard to comparative trade opportunities in this country and in Great Britain, and there have been efforts to make it appear that while factories were being closed in the United States because of restrictions by the government on materials and labor, plants were going full blast in the United Kingdom, and that British manufacturers were supplying our troops, and civilians also, with goods that should have been made in this country.

Some American manufacturers who were disgruntled because of the necessity of making retrenchments, were willing to lend an ear to this kind of talk, and a considerable amount of it drifted to the War Industries Board, which set an investigation on foot. One of the stories was that the British bought raw materials in this country, made them up in England, and sold them to Americans at a profit. Those who were aggrieved by this insisted that this not only wronged American pockets, but that it unduly burdened shipping, inasmuch as raw materials take up something more than five times the amount of space which manufactured goods would require.

As the investigation proceeded, the complaints lessened in force. It was found that there had been grounds for criticism in some cases, for example, in the matter of large orders of shoes, and these have been corrected.

However, it has been proved that Great Britain is not profiteering at the expense of the United States. Her figures, furnished by the Board of Trade, prove that. For instance, she is doing only 14 per cent of the re-export business in 1918 that she did in 1913, and, not only have her re-exports fallen off, but her total exports also have greatly decreased. So far removed from the accusation is the actual state of affairs that the War Industries Board is disposed to lay the origin and cultivation of the profiteering reports to German propaganda.

At any rate, it is evident that whenever there was any injustice or mistake in the placing of orders, it was promptly corrected, and Great Britain has at no time shown any disposition to take advantage of the American situation to boom her own trade.



Tailored Suits for Town and Country

New fall suits for town, country and street wear.

Read suits suggest the great outdoors in material, design and tailoring.

Read Special Harris Tweed Suits, \$75.00; others \$32.50 up.

Rainbow Tweed Suits, \$55 and \$62.50.

Oxford Velour Street Suits, \$52.50.

Riding Habits in tweeds and velours, \$45.00 to \$52.50.

Wool Sweaters in attractive styles and colors, \$7.50 to \$20.

Imported Velour Hats, \$10.

Wm. Read & Sons, Inc.

364 Washington St., Boston

Opposite Bromfield

Humanity Adv.  
No. 3

He Gives—We Only Lend

Soldiers don't lend their lives, they give them. We are not asked to give our dollars but to lend them. Think this over. Buy Liberty Bonds this week Saturday.



# PROFITS SOUGHT BY THE PACKERS—DEMOCRACY AND LABOR

## PACKERS LOOK FOR GREATER PROFITS

**Government Regulation Is Said Not to Have Kept Down Their Gains—Increased Volume of Sales Is Anticipated**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—It is apparent from recent Swift & Co. advertising that this meat-packing house is preparing the public for a large profit in 1918, so that the public will not be surprised and disconcerted to find that regulation under the Food Administration has not held down aggregate profits.

"Total profits for all departments together in 1918," said the packing house in its advertising, "will probably be between 3 and 4 per cent on an increased volume of sales."

This statement was made just after a résumé of the government profit regulations which hold the packers to 2 1/2 per cent on the dollar in their meat business. (Class 1 of the regulation.) The packing house then went on to state that its profits on meat were running only about two cents on the dollar, and therefore "we have to depend on the profits from soap, glue, fertilizer (Class 2, also limited) and other departments (Class 3) to obtain reasonable earnings on capital."

Finally, declared the packer advertisement, "Swift & Co. is conducting its business so as to come within these limitations," that is, the profit regulations imposed by the United States Food Administration under its meat division.

In the light of the facts of the situation as regards the packers and the way the regulation is regulating, these statements made to the public at a large expense appear quite interesting. Swift & Co. has granted that it has not had to hold down its profits in order to come within the regulation. It quotes. Certain other supplementary regulation it has argued has had some effect in reducing its profits, but the principal packer regulation which it cites has had practically no effect, if any at all, on its profits. This, for the reason that the limits of the profit allowed, have been so high that the company did not need to reduce to come within them.

The 9 per cent allowed profit in meats amounted to 13 or 14 per cent on the investment, because the regulations included borrowed money with the investment, something unusual. Likewise, the 15 per cent in the next class of the regulation, which includes soap, glue, etc. which the packers also make, mention of in their advertising, on the same basis of inclusion of borrowed money, means 20 to 25 per cent allowed profit on investment.

## Attacks on Trade Board

**They Are Said to Have Been Based on Misrepresentations**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Attention is called here by the market committee of the American National Livestock Association to what it declares misrepresentation on a national scale of the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission on the packing industry. On the basis of these false news reports it is reported that editorial attacks on the commission, without justification in fact, have been written. The market committee was in session here last week. It represents the largest organization of cattle men in the country.

The report of the Federal Trade Commission was endorsed by the American National Livestock Association's market committee. It also passed resolutions approving the character of the legislation recommended by the trade commission for the control of the packers.

The market committee declared in its resolutions its belief that both producers and consumers should unite in vigorous support of the prompt enactment of legislation such as that advised by the commission.

## PROTEST IN BEHALF OF NEGRO WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Telegrams of protest against the application of compulsory work laws to women, addressed to President Wilson and Governor Brough of Arkansas, were made public on Wednesday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The protests are based on reports that planters in Arkansas are trying to compel Negro women to work on cotton plantations against their will. Compulsory work laws, applied to Negro women only, are also reported in a Georgia town.

## STRIKE DELAYS CARGO BOATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Police Iron Works, Ltd., has notified the government that, owing to the action of officials of the Plumbers and Steamfitters Union, who refuse to allow 12 steamfitters and their helpers to return to work, the company is unable to complete a number of ocean-going cargo boats. Last July, the men struck for 65 cents per hour. The Minister of Labor appointed a board of conciliation, under the Industrial Disputes Act, to adjust the differences. When the company, at the instance of the government, offered to pay the 65 cents asked for, it was rejected.

The union officials state that they did not ask for a board of conciliation. In the meantime, the Police Iron Works declare that they have five vessels in process of construction, aggregating in all 17,500 tons, and that the work cannot proceed on account of the strike. It is possible that the Dominion Government will be compelled to enforce compliance with the provisions of the War Measure Act, which requires that all adults shall engage in some useful occupation during the period of the war and that they shall refrain from dislocating work of national importance by going out on strike.

## GROWTH OF TRADES UNIONS IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—There has been a marked growth in trades and labor unions here in a year, despite the war. The 12 months past have seen 10 new unions organized, with an additional membership of 1020. The tanners, the musicians and the textile workers are the latest to be admitted into the great brotherhood. Almost every union has a stated agreement with its employers and satisfaction generally exists. The Kingston labor unions are taking keen interest in municipal matters and have a representative alderman in the City Council. Just now they are engaged in urging the Fuel Commissioner of Canada to have the price of coal in this city reduced, as it is higher here than in inland cities, whereas Kingston enjoys short hauls by vessel from Oswego and Charlotte, N. Y., the American points of distribution on Lake Ontario.

In most trades here the eight-hour day prevails. The city corporation day is nine hours. The Canadian Locomotive Company has a nine-hour day and its management declares that more work has been accomplished in this nine-hour day than was done before in 10 hours.

A labor walk-out that engaged attention recently, is that of a number of shipyard workers who quit work in order to help men doing practically the same labor on ships as themselves, but receiving less pay and working an hour more each day, in another shipyard here. Some workmen in the latter place, when they asked for the same conditions as prevailed further along the harbor front were dismissed by the Montreal Transportation Company, they state.

## CONFEDERATE WAR VETERANS' REUNION

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

TULSA, Okla.—Three organization meetings preliminary to the first formal session occupied the attention on Wednesday of thousands of Confederate veterans who are here for their annual reunion. The veterans, the Sons of the Confederacy and the Confederate Memorial Association held meetings to receive reports. Gen. K. M. Van Zandt, Fort Worth, Tex., is said by his friends to be assured of election as commander of the veterans. General Van Zandt is in charge of the reunion, acting for the commander, General Harrison. Denver, Memphis, New Orleans, Colorado Springs and Dallas are to be considered as the next reunion cities. Sixty members of the Forrest Scouts, wearing their plumed hats and short-coated uniforms, arrived on Wednesday. The veterans will parade, with the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy as honor guards.

## COLLEGES BEGIN MILITARY COURSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia and New York universities opened on Wednesday, with a military significance summarized by Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, of the former, in this message to General Pershing: "Your high devotion and glorious achievements are the inspiration of thousands of American college students now entering upon the course of intensive training to fit them for their part in this war. We engaged in this undertaking with new consecration to those principles for which America, with her allies, is now fighting and will continue to fight until the victory shall be won."

Princeton opened its one hundred and seventy-second year on Tuesday. It has an enrollment of more than 1000 more than its pre-war capacity, and 90 per cent of the men are in khaki.

## NEVADA CANDIDATES FAVOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RENO, Nev.—The Republican state convention of candidates has adopted a platform declaring for the ratification of the federal prohibition amendment and endorsing and approving the initiative prohibition act to be voted on next November. The convention was unanimous on the platform.

The Democratic convention adopted a platform containing a plank favoring ratification of the federal amendment and declaring that indorsement of the initiative act not necessary because the issue was before the people in the general election. The convention, by vote of 12 to 11, refused to accept a plank offered by Governor Boyle containing an indorsement of the initiative act.

## CENTRAL POWER STATIONS URGED

**Experts of the United States Division of Mineral Technology Propose Solution of Fuel and Carrier Problems**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two of the most important domestic problems facing the United States at the present time concern the supply of power necessary to maintain the industrial activities of the country, and the adequacy of transportation to move the raw materials and finished products involved in these activities. As the coal consumed in the United States engages over a third of the freight capacity of our railroads, and more and more coal is being used, the result is a growing burden upon transportation which must be relieved. The power problem and the transportation problem, therefore, are really different expressions of a single fundamental issue. In this connection the United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, has just issued a 50-page bulletin, entitled, "Power: Its Significance and Needs," which gives a clear analysis of the whole situation and presents a plan whereby the problems of water power, coal supply, and transportation may find an adequate and single solution. This contribution is by Chester G. Gilbert and Joseph E. Pogue, of the Division of Mineral Technology. Quoting from the conclusions of the authors of this bulletin, it is stated:

"The lighting of the power situation requires (1) the establishment of a comprehensive system of electric transmission lines to be administered as a common-carrier system like the railroads. (2) The provision of such a system will necessitate the coordinated growth of central power stations in coal fields and at water-power sites, and in doing so will open to business enterprise a tremendous field of opportunity hitherto closed off from entry, and thus lead to the balanced development of the two major energy resources, coal and water power. (3) The principle of multiple production, recognized and incorporated in national policy, will supplement the additional service gained through the organized employment of the electrical principle; applied to the production of coal-generated electricity, and, through the medium of municipal public utility plants, to the distributive employment of coal, this principle will effectively correlate the recovery of the commodity and energy values so as ultimately to effect a full saving of the former and an increased gain of the latter, thus permitting a further relative diminution of the amount of fuel calling for transportation in bulky form."

"The first two points reduce themselves to a single issue, which is purely a business proposition to be handled by a business organization; the third item is more intangible, and it is a matter of policy, which, therefore, cannot be delegated or otherwise handled in objective fashion. "The provision of a common-carrier system of transmission lines, in brief, is the key to the whole problem. Its establishment will remove the retarding influence of high interest rates and antagonistic misunderstandings that have blocked water-power development, and will afford the point of departure from precedent in favor of coal-field generation of electricity. Owing to the magnitude of the issue and the manifold lines of progress directly at stake, the development will provide a nuclear point for the establishment of a constructive economic policy, needed not merely for the full development of this field, but, as well, for the proper unfoldment of the industrial possibilities of the country in general. As such a policy has not developed in the past because of economic sectionalism, growing chiefly out of an unequalized development of the energy resources, the nationalization of industrial opportunity attainable through a balanced development of power supply will clear the path of the main obstruction to unified action."

"Thus, specific action in respect to establishing a common-carrier system adapted to the power needs of the country will not only go far toward solving the problem of transportation, but it will improve the fuel supply, correct the economic fallacy of drawing upon capital resources while neglecting of income, contribute to the recovery of the values now lost in the consumption of raw coal, lead to an adequate development of electrochem-

ical activities, cut off a needless annual expenditure running well beyond the billion-dollar mark, and constitute a potent contribution in the direction of stimulating the upgrowth of a constructive economic policy of national scope attuned to the needs of modern industrial development. It is believed that these results would involve national economies, offsetting, in large part, the cost of the war."

## WOMEN PREPARE FOR WAR INDUSTRY

**Definite Steps Being Taken to Organize Workers for New Activities — Volunteers to Take Places of Many Men**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All of the matters bearing upon the induction of women into the field of industrial labor are to be discussed at a conference of labor here in Oct. 4 and 5, with trade union women present, who have been summoned from all parts of the United States. This is the first time that the United States Government has ever called such a conference.

In discussing the situation brought about by the accession of the large number of women into the various fields of activity, Miss Mary van Kleeck, who is at the head of the women in the industry division of the Department of Labor, declared that women form the only reserve force which can be drawn upon to fill the ranks of labor that are so rapidly being depleted of men by the draft.

Labor conditions have been disturbed, not only because of the unusual conditions resulting from the war, but because of the unrest of the past coming to the surface, says Miss van Kleeck. A large part of the shortage has been due to the turn-over in labor, which has been great. Many attempts have been made to prevent the shifting and changing, but it has been extremely difficult to control. In part this has been due to lack of housing and to other new conditions due to the war. The adjustment of the new problem, therefore, which the introduction of women in large numbers will bring, will have the difficulties which have attended the men's problem, as well as added ones.

Community labor boards, acting under the direction of the United States Employment Service, will soon publish lists of the industries in which men should be replaced by women. Women will be selected for fitness, and large numbers will be trained so they may be made more valuable. Women in England and in France have long ago turned out in substantial numbers to keep the industrial machinery going. American women heretofore have not. In addition to the training of women workers, there will have to be women especially trained for responsible positions. Employment managers are now being trained in Boston, Rochester, and some other places, but there are not nearly enough to meet requirements.

## CHICAGO-ST. LOUIS BARGE LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A barge line between Chicago and St. Louis to begin a twice-a-week service that will be dependable, has been announced here by E. S. Conway, chairman of the Illinois Waterways Board. The \$150,000 appropriation made by the Illinois Legislature last June for the Illinois and Michigan canal restoration has been used to such advantage that the waterway work has been about completed. The Chicago and St. Louis line is to be operated by the Illinois Barge & Boat Company, with holding interests at Peoria, Pekin, and Chicago, all in Illinois. The boats will use the Illinois and Michigan Canal from Chicago, to Peru, Ill.; the Illinois River from Peru to Grafton, Ill., and the Mississippi River from that point to St. Louis. Four towboats and 15 steel barges will be used.

## CANDIDATE QUILTS WET LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUTLAND, Vt.—For the avowed purpose of giving his whole time and energy to the pending campaign, and to relieve the State Republican Committee of any possible embarrassment, Percival W. Clement, nominee of the Republican Party for Governor of Vermont, has resigned his position as president of the Vermont Local Option League. On Oct. 1, at Rutland, Republicans from all over the State will gather to adopt a platform. It is said that they may adopt a plank calling for ratification of the prohibition amendment.

## DIVIDEND-RIGHTS OF THE LABORER

**Norwegian Industrial Leader Proposes "Share-Capital" and "Labor-Capital" Entente — Workmen Aid in Management**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Mr. Ragnvald Blakstad, one of the leaders of industrial life in Norway, recently expressed the opinion that all discussions as to an eight-hour day would never bring nearer the desired goal. It must, he stated, be sought in other directions and the present system be abandoned. He advocated the idea of labor being given equal rights with share-capital and, further, that labor should have an influence in the conduct of the business. In his opinion nobody would care to build up an old system in its old form. The Norwegian paper, Farmand, requested him to explain himself more clearly, and as his opinions may be of interest in countries beyond the boundaries of Norway, the following résumé is given.

Briefly, Mr. Blakstad considers that no one would be satisfied with a solution based on a reduction of working hours. "A reduction to eight hours," he says, "will be followed by a demand for a reduction to six hours. It is useless to temporize with these questions. Sooner or later we shall reach a crisis if we continue in the old groove."

He recognizes that a start must be made with big industrial concerns, and he takes as an example a company with a share capital of 15,000,000 kroner and a debenture capital of 15,000,000 kroner. He proposes that in such a company labor should be given equal rights to dividend with the 15,000,000 kroner of share-capital. Thus, there would be two kinds of capital, viz., money-capital and labor-capital. Of course, he continues, there are concerns in which an equal division is unsuitable. For example, there are the great power stations which represent a very big money capital employing very few workmen; nevertheless, he is of opinion that the right proportion can be found, if capital and labor are interested in meeting on a common basis.

Mr. Blakstad does not anticipate the immediate arrival of the millennium. He imagines that the money-capital may not at first appreciate giving half of the proceeds to the labor-capital in addition to the wages paid, but he is convinced that in the long run the system will be remunerative all round and that the results achieved by such an entente will far exceed those obtained under the present system.

He proposes that in the proportion of labor-capital to money-capital in any concern, the former should have the same rights as the ordinary shareholders. They must have the right to vote at company meetings and must be able to influence the conduct of the business, wages, working hours, dividends, etc. He anticipates that people will retort that this would be impossible, as the workmen would have the decisive vote and might be able to stop the works altogether. His reply is that they can do so today, but that the difference will be that at the present moment such stoppages are a part of a continual state of warfare, whereas the new system may lead to a combination of those interests which at the present moment are deemed to be in conflict. The dividend on the labor-capital must be apportioned according to the wages earned. If a workman leaves in the middle of the year he would only be entitled to a dividend in proportion to the time worked.

The new plan is not intended to prevent workmen from being members of any organization, nor must

they lose their right of striking either for themselves or in sympathy with others. His concluding remarks are as follows:

"I am prepared to see the system which I have sketched designated a ruinous experiment. The objections which can be raised do not, however, terrify me, and the advantages, both as regards production and socially, are evident. I am of the opinion that anyone who has sufficient courage to carry through such a system of division between capital and labor will have secured an unassailable position of leadership in his business. A large industry built on such a foundation will be strong enough to act as a powerful protection against the formation of trusts. As shareholders, the workmen will not be interested in that process of which so much has been seen, viz.: that of speculators acquiring a majority holding of shares in order to water the capital, and thereby securing a profit on the stock exchange. They will have it in their power to prevent such an abuse."

## CANADIAN LABOR RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to the Canadian Department of Labor, statistics show that the loss of time on account of industrial disputes in August was not so great as during the previous month. There were a total of 33 strikes in existence at one time during the month, affecting 8638 people, and involving a time loss of 94,046 working days, as compared with 39 strikes, 15,845 working people and 123,511 working hours in July, and 13 strikes, 2695 working people, and 26,177 days in August, 1917. On Aug. 1, there were on record 15 strikes.

Eighteen were reported to have commenced during August, as compared with 28 in July, 15 of the strikes commencing during the month. Seven commencing prior to August were reported terminated, leaving 11 un-terminated strikes, affecting approximately 1373 people, at the end of the month.

## UNION RECOGNITION REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—In line with the United States Government's labor policy of maintaining pre-war conditions in reference to union recognition, the National War Labor Board has refused the demands of the employees of the A. M. Byers Company at its Girard plant, for union recognition. The company operates a non-union plant, but has always paid union wages. The employees went out on a strike on Aug. 5, but after 10 days' idleness, returned to work, following instructions to do so from the national officers of the Amalgamated Association of which they are members.

Freight handlers' award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Freight handlers of the Port of Montreal decided to accept supplement No. 7 to the McAdoo award, which increases their wages to 42 cents an hour for day work and 47 cents an hour for night work. The men's demands had been for 40 cents an hour for day work and 45 cents an hour for night work, so that the application of the new supplement to the 800 freight handlers of the Port of Montreal gives them two cents an hour more than they asked.

## MORE DEMOCRACY IN THE INDUSTRIES

**Mississippi Judge Says Labor and the Public Should Have Representation in the Management of Industrial Corporations**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—"The Negro will be a factor in determining the wage scale in the South," said George H. Ethridge, judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, in discussing the labor situation with a representative of this paper. Judge Ethridge continued: "The relation between labor and capital will have to be changed and industry reorganized on a basis of greater industrial democracy."

"The laboring people should have some representation on the board of directors of industrial corporations, with opportunity to know all facts entering into the cost of production and distribution, and, if possible, laboring men should take stock in all industrial enterprises in which they are employed."

"In addition to the laboring men having representation, the public should have some representation in the management of industrial corporations, and each State should have a commission similar in organization to the Federal Trade Commission to supplement their work, for the reason that the federal government has but little control or influence in intra-state commerce."

"The production and distribution should be so regulated as to secure justice to the manufacturer, to the laborer and to the consumer. Government activities, both state and federal, must be extended to undeveloped fields and legislation founded on justice and enacted in the light of all the facts is needed to secure the best results."

"Some safeguards must be placed in the laws to secure fairness to women in industry, and where a woman does the work of a man, she should receive a man's wages, to enable her to support dependents as well as herself."

Humanity Adv.

No. 6

## German Promises — And Others

German promises are "scraps of paper." America's promises are pure gold. "Fighting Fourth" Liberty Bonds are U. S. Government promises to pay. Please buy your bonds this week Saturday.



## First Aid to Grimy Hands

AUTO grease, dirt and stains of every sort, A slip off the hands almost instantly in the rich cleansing lather of 20 Mule Team BO-RAXO. Better than soap or "cleaners" because it cleanses quickly and gently.

20 MULE TEAM  
BO-RAXO  
Bath and Toilet Powder

contains pure, powdered Borax and it's the Borax that gets down and dissolves out grease, grime and stains.

The man whose work is rough and which stains the hands will welcome BO-RAXO. Delightful in the bath.

At all Dealers  
Sold in handy sifter-top cans.  
Sanitary and economical.

15c and 30c



Humanity Adv.  
No. 4

## Buying Bonds Beats Boches

If there were no market for Liberty Bonds the enemy would have no cause for alarm.

But there is and they have. Buy your "Fighting Fourth" bonds Saturday.

PERFECT FITTING MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

This label is a symbol of perfection in underwear.

The confidence millions of people have placed in the quality, perfection of finish, washability and unusual wearability of perfect-fitting Munsing union suits is illustrated by the fact that a daily production of 30,000 garments is now required to satisfy consumer demand.

Made in many styles and fabrics for men, women and children— all sizes. Sold at the better stores.

THE SATISFACTION LASTS



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

CONFERENCE MEN  
MEET IN CHICAGO

Western College Varsity Football Situation Will Be Discussed at Today's Session of the Intercollegiate Conference A. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—A special meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association will be held in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, today, to consider the aspects of the football question in varsity circles under the control of the "Big Ten." The meeting was hastily convened on announcement from the University of Minnesota athletic department that it had canceled the long football trip for the game of Oct. 12 at Chicago against the University of Chicago, and a later game against the University of South Dakota.

It is believed at Chicago, however, particularly by Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director at the University of Chicago, that the sport of football is in no likelihood of being canceled for this autumn. Professor Stagg, by Tuesday evening, had received no word of the cancellation of the Minnesota game here and observed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that replacing the date, if it be declared vacant on the schedules of the two universities, would have to wait for action.

One of the principal points to be taken up at the meeting of the I. C. A. A. board today will be the move for abrogation of the rule barring freshmen from varsity play. It is the opinion in local intercollegiate circles that if the faculty members composing the conference board in athletic control do take such action, they simply will be anticipating advice from the military officials at Washington in charge of the national students' army training corps, to permit the competition of freshmen, in order to get the greatest good for the greatest number out of athletics in colleges.

The dropping of the ban on freshmen play is a move favored at the University of Chicago by followers of the team, although the faculty has made no pronouncement. Taken as the Washington dispatches have stated the proposition—to extend the benefits of wholesome sport to all student military training corps men without restriction to the upper three classes—Coach Stagg indicated he approved the idea. Mr. Stagg's word is of great weight in all middle west intercollegiate circles. There is a possibility that the dropping of all intercollegiate athletics during the war, as has been done at Cornell and Dartmouth, may be introduced at the conference meeting here; but there is very little sentiment in the "Big Ten" for such a drastic move, according to officials of the conference, alumni association officials, faculty men, coaches, and also the two military commandants of the local conference members—Lieut. L. Williams at Northwestern University, Evanston, and Maj. H. Wygant at the University of Chicago.

Lieut. Williams, at a meeting with a trustee of the university faculty members in control of athletics, and Head Coach F. J. Murphy, gave his approval to Northwestern's football schedule in its entirety as already drawn, including the three interstate trips to University of Iowa on Oct. 26 to University of Michigan, Nov. 2, and to the University of Nebraska, Nov. 23. He also stated that the Northwestern football men, during the military regime when the campus is taken over for the S. A. T. C., would be permitted to practice football daily from 4:30 to 6 p. m. This is regarded as a very favorable augury for the continuance of the autumn sport during the disturbing war-time conditions.

GREAT LAKES WINS  
FROM NORFOLK, 7 to 0

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Great Lakes Naval Training Station made two straight victories over the Norfolk Naval Training Station by taking the second game of their baseball series at the Great Lakes diamond, Tuesday afternoon, by a score of 7 to 0. Great Lakes won the first game, 8 to 1.

Catcher Clemens was the star of the winning team as he made three important hits off Allen, his teammates making 10 more. Clemens was a substitute catcher for the Chicago Nationals and has been doing some splendid work for the sailors.

Faircloth pitched for Great Lakes and did finely, allowing only five scattered hits, while his teammates made only one misplay behind him. Allen was not only batted hard, but he did not get any too good support from his teammates. The score:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Great Lakes: 0 2 1 1 3 0 0 0 7  
Norfolk: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Batteries—Faircloth and Clemens; Allen and Glendon.

## FOOTBALL AT DICKINSON

CARLISLE, Pa.—Dickinson College plans to follow a football program along the lines proposed for institutions where there are student training camps, according to a decision of the officials. The revised schedule will be announced soon.

## SHORTSTOP KOFF DRAFTED

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—W. L. Koff, former shortstop on the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, was notified Wednesday that he has been drafted for the national army. He will go to Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, on Oct. 16.

MISS CASSELL IS  
DOUBLE WINNER

Qualifies for Semi-Final Round of the Park Hill Country Club Tennis Tournament Easily

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Interesting tennis continues to be the rule in the women's and men's sections of the Park Hill Country Club invitation tournament at Yonkers, and the final round matches in both of these competitions should bring out exceptionally fast play as the contestants left in competition are among the best playing the game at the present time.  
Miss Clara Cassell is advancing steadily in the women's singles and had little difficulty in going through to the semi-final round, defeating Mrs. S. W. Waring in the second round, 6-4, 6-4, and then easily disposing of Miss Madeline Loweree in the third round, 6-2, 6-0. No doubt Miss Cassell would have had a harder match with Miss Loweree had it not been for the fact that the latter had previously played a three-set match in the second round, which she won from Miss Rosamond Whiteside, 7-5, 3-6, 6-0.

Mrs. I. F. Hartman qualified for the semi-final round by defeating Mrs. W. H. Pritchard in a close match, 7-5, 6-4, while Mrs. E. V. Lynch, another semi-finalist, had little difficulty winning from Miss E. A. Bagz, 6-1, 6-3. E. H. Binzen and Vincent Richards, two of the younger players in the men's section, are coming along in strong style. Each scored victories in the second and third rounds of play on the same day. Richards seemed to play easily and won in straight sets with the first sets always a one-sided affair, while he seemed to let up in the second sets and just win out. Binzen had a very easy time disposing of Walter Toussaint in the second round with the loss of only one game, but in the third round he was forced to two love sets by I. F. Hartman.

Allen Behr, the veteran player, worked his way up to the semi-final round by defeating Alexander Her rather easily at 6-3, 6-1.

A start has been made in the men's doubles and the team of Binzen and H. S. O'Boyle looks like a pretty strong combination. It won its first round match from Widdows and Jones without the loss of a game, and lost only three in the second round. The summary:

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round  
Miss Madeline Loweree defeated Miss Rosamond Whiteside, 7-5, 3-6, 6-0.  
Miss Clara Cassell defeated Mrs. S. W. Waring, 6-4, 6-4.

Third Round  
Mrs. I. F. Hartman defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 7-5, 6-4.  
Mrs. E. V. Lynch defeated Miss E. A. Bagz, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Clara Cassell defeated Miss Madeline Loweree, 6-2, 6-0.  
MEN'S SINGLES—Second Round  
E. H. Binzen defeated Walter Toussaint, 6-1, 6-0.  
Vincent Richards defeated H. J. French, 6-1, 7-5.

Third Round  
Vincent Richards defeated Fred Plan-saint, 6-0, 6-4.  
E. H. Binzen defeated I. F. Hartman, 7-5, 6-4.  
E. F. Thomas defeated E. Walkowitz, 6-2, 6-0.

Fourth Round  
Allen Behr defeated Alexander Her, 6-3, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round  
J. B. Hughes and Hugh Tallant defeated J. J. Gage and Dr. F. J. Brown, 6-2, 6-0.  
G. M. McCallum and Vincent Richards defeated S. Du Bruell and J. Doyle, 6-4, 6-4.  
E. H. Binzen and H. S. O'Boyle defeated Widdows and Jones, 6-0, 6-0.  
Simmons and Wilcox defeated Caldwell and Benjamin, 6-2, 6-0.

Second Round  
E. H. Binzen and S. O'Boyle defeated J. Lusterer and A. B. Duncan, 6-2, 6-1.

HOCKEY OUTLOOK  
IS UNCERTAIN

The Professional Game in Montreal May Not Be Played This Winter

MONTREAL, Que.—The professional hockey situation as far as Montreal is concerned does not look by any means very bright as yet. The question as to where the games would be played this coming season is an uncertain one.

While it was generally understood that George Kennedy had a three-year contract or lease for the use of the Jubilee rink, a gentleman closely connected with the rink stated recently that such is not the case, and that the rink will be let next season to the highest responsible and desirable bidder.

If there is no professional hockey it is expected that with skating and amateur hockey the revenue will be just as great for the owners.

President Calder of the National Hockey Association seems to think that the meeting a week from Saturday will resolve itself in a general talk of preliminary character as far as the coming season is concerned, to be adjourned to a later date.

## PICKUPS

No less than 25 baseball games are played on an average each day at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex. Five hundred and ninety games were played officially during the month of July, and it is estimated that 11,810 soldiers took part in them.

Coffeyville, Kan., will celebrate "Walter Johnson" day next Sunday with a baseball game, in which the famous Washington American League Club pitcher will pitch for the home team. The opponents will be the Empires of Bartlesville, baseball champions of the Oklahoma Oil Belt. E. C. Quigley, National League umpire, is expected to umpire the game.

WOMEN'S TENNIS  
PLAY CONTINUES

Singles Are Continued and Also the Mixed Doubles—Women's Doubles Started Wednesday—All Favorites Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Miss E. R. Sears advanced to the semi-final round of the annual Longwood women's singles Wednesday morning, by overcoming Miss Florence Ballin of New York in a hard-fought three-set match, 8-6, 1-6, 7-5. The score itself gives an inkling of the keen competition and throughout the extra-set contest these young women were striving earnestly for honors.

The match was the feature of the forenoon contests and it was interesting throughout. In the first set Miss Sears won after the closest sort of competition and it was well that she managed to capture the set as Miss Ballin played superb tennis in the second set and lost only one game.

In the deciding set both players made use of speedy cut-shots which were difficult to return and Miss Ballin kept her opponent active through cross-court shots that were well executed. Miss Sears eventually won the set after it had gone to five-all by clever work at the net.

Miss Helen Hooker, the New York girl who displayed such promise in the first round, fell before the prowess of Mrs. C. H. Magrane of Brookline. In the other singles matches the outcome was a foregone conclusion with all of the favorites winning. Contests that are coming will bring Mrs. Magrane against Miss Marion Zinderstein for the right to oppose Mrs. G. W. Wightman in the semi-final round, while Miss Molla Bjurstedt is to play Mrs. A. A. Shurtleff, and the winner will oppose Miss E. R. Sears in the lower half of the advanced round.

It is not unlikely that some of the remaining matches will be postponed because of the Red Cross horse show, which starts this morning at Road-ville and continues through Saturday.

The women's doubles were started and no upsets occurred. Miss Olshy and Miss Penno drew byes in the first round and advanced to the third round by default. Miss E. R. Sears and Mrs. G. W. Wightman defeated Miss Hilda Williams and Mrs. Joseph Warren in straight sets, 6-0, 6-4.

Play in the mixed doubles was continued Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Butler of Brookline won their match with Miss Adelaide Hooker and Edwin Sheafe, taking the third set, which was continued from Tuesday, the final score standing 5-7, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Florence Ballin of New York and A. N. Regio advanced into the third round by defeating Mrs. Frank Godfrey and J. S. Nicholl in straight sets 10-8, 6-0. In the first set the play of both teams was hard and fast, but in the second set Mrs. Godfrey and her partner slowed up and were easily eliminated.

Mrs. Wightman and M. C. Johnson easily won their encounter with Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Niles in straight sets. In the opening set the winners ran up a big lead before their opponents found their game and maintained the lead without allowing the Niles team to win a single game. In the second set the leaders slowed up but were at no time in danger of losing, and finally won after several brilliant rallies, 6-2. The summary:

## WOMEN'S SINGLES

Second Round  
Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Mrs. A. C. Butler, 6-1, 6-1.  
Mrs. C. H. Magrane defeated Miss Helen Hooker, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft, 6-0, 6-1.  
Mrs. A. A. Shurtleff defeated Mrs. Frank Godfrey, 6-2, 7-5.

Third Round  
Mrs. G. W. Wightman defeated Mrs. F. T. Crawford, 6-0, 6-1.  
Miss E. R. Sears defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 8-6, 1-6, 7-5.

## WOMEN'S INVITATION DOUBLES

First Round  
Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss E. R. Sears defeated Mrs. Joseph Warren and Miss Hilda Williams, 6-0, 6-4.

Mrs. A. A. Shurtleff and Miss Evelyn Sears defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft and Mrs. M. D. Shelden, 6-1, 6-4.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Mrs. C. H. Magrane and Mrs. Frank Godfrey, 6-2, 10-8.

## MIXED DOUBLES

First Round  
Miss Mary Winsor and R. B. Bidwell defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft and W. H. Abbott, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Butler defeated Miss Adelaide Hooker and Edwin Sheafe, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4.

Second Round  
Miss Florence Ballin and A. N. Regio defeated Mrs. Frank Godfrey and J. S. Nicholl, 10-8, 6-0.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and H. C. Johnson defeated Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Niles, 6-0, 6-2.

E. S. LISTON TO HELP  
COACH AT WESLEYAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Dr. Edgar Faurer, coach of the Wesleyan University football eleven, is to have an assistant this fall in the person of E. S. Liston, who is a graduate of Baker University. Liston has coached the Michigan College of Mines, and has also played professional baseball with the Hartford Club of the Eastern League.

A game has been arranged for Sept. 28, to be played in this city with the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y., of which J. M. Read, formerly coach at Franklin and Marshall, is the coach.

KIRKBY-HOBENS  
TEAM A WINNER

Defeat Anderson and McNamara on the Links of the Youtakah Club by 1 Up

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Oswald Kirkby, amateur champion of New Jersey and John Hobens, professional at the Englewood Country Club, were the winners of the Red Cross exhibition best ball golf match against T. L. McNamara and J. G. Anderson on the links of the Youtakah Country Club, Saturday, 1 up.

Conditions were not very favorable for fast golf and the winners had a best card of 72 as against 73 for their opponents. Hobens turned in the best individual card when he made the 18 holes in 74, Anderson and McNamara were tied with cards of 75 while Kirkby had the high card of 81.

It was the first time that a patriotic match had been played on these links and the competition was very successful as about \$1300 was raised through the selling of the caddy privileges and private subscriptions, the latter amounting to over \$500. The caddy privilege brought \$380, \$155 of that being brought by Kirkby, which was the top figure.

Anderson won the first hole in 5, Kirkby taking 7. The next two were halved but Hobens squared the match at the fourth with a 3, one under par. His side became 1 up when both players had 4s at the eighth to 5s for their opponents, and, as they halved the next, the Englewood combination turned for home 1 up.

Anderson squared the match again at the tenth, but Kirkby and Hobens got back their advantage at the twelfth, where the last named ran down a fairly long putt for a 3. The next six holes were halved. The cards, best ball and individual, follow:

BEST BALL	
Kirkby and Hobens—	6 3 5 3 3 4 2 4 4—36
Anderson and McNamara—	6 3 5 4 3 4 3 5 4—38
Hobens—	5 3 5 4 3 4 3 5 4—37
Kirkby—	5 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—37-72
Anderson and McNamara—	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—37-73
INDIVIDUAL CARDS	
Hobens—	6 3 5 3 3 4 3 4 4—36
Anderson—	5 3 5 4 3 4 3 5 4—37
McNamara—	5 3 5 4 3 4 3 5 4—37
Kirkby—	5 3 5 4 4 3 5 4—37
Out—	7 3 5 5 4 3 4 4—40
Hobens—	5 5 3 4 4 4 4 5 4—35-74
Anderson—	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—35-75
McNamara—	5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—35-75
Kirkby—	5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—41-81

ANNAPOLIS MEN  
IN TWO SQUADS

Coach Gilmore Dobie Is Making Good Progress in Developing Naval Academy Football Men

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—With his candidates divided into two squads and holding daily scrimmages, Coach Gilmore Dobie is making splendid progress in developing a football team at Annapolis Academy, one which is expected to show up favorably when compared with the eleven of 1917, which was the first Coach Dobie had ever coached here.

That some of the veterans of 1917 who are now trying to hold their places will have to show their very best if they are to keep new men from replacing them in the varsity line-up grows more and more apparent as practice proceeds. The squad was recently increased by some 14 of the most likely candidates from the new class, and while there do not appear to be any stars of great prominence among the new comers, some of the players are sure to win varsity places before they graduate.

The candidates are all being given a lot of kicking, passing and catching practice with a view to making them individually strong in these departments of play. The two squads have also been given a lot of signal drill as well as formation work.

Coach Dobie has put all of the most promising candidates in Squad A and he is in active charge of developing these men. He is being assisted by Commander Boynton, a former Annapolis player. Squad B is in charge of Surgeon B. A. Routhal, who was at Annapolis a few years ago. Surgeon Routhal is now attached to the Department of Physical Training at the academy. Coach Dobie is keeping close watch of the work of the men in this squad so that any player showing marked skill will be taken up to Squad A when the opportunity occurs.

PELHAM BAY SAILORS  
WIN AT WATER POLO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
PELHAM BAY, N. Y.—Recent athletic events here have been marked by Pelham's defeat of the New York A. C. at water polo by a score of 20 to 8. The Pelham team outplayed the veterans from the start. It was composed of Ripberger, Newman, Arfman, Dixon, Dickerson and Purvis.

In a meet between Pelham and the Belmar Swimming Club, Ripberger and Dixon won first places in the 100-yard dash and plunge for distance. The third regiment has won the inter-regimental baseball championship. Coach Winters of the Yale University wrestling team has come here to instruct the sailors in wrestling. He has given up his college coaching to do this work.

NEED OF CANALS  
IN UNITED STATES

Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association Hears of Benefits to Be Derived From Inland Waterways Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—In emphasizing the pressing need of developing the inland waterways of the United States, and the close relationship between their improvement and the rail transportation of the country, Maj. W. W. Williamson of Savannah, Ga., at the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association convention in this city on Wednesday, declared that the merchants of Kansas City and Denver found that they had a direct interest in the attack last summer on coastwise shipping by a German submarine. Within a few days after coal barges had been sunk off Cape Cod, the effect of the resulting diversion of coastwise shipments had reached nearly to the Rocky Mountains, through embargoes placed on certain lines of goods through the taking of additional freight cars for coal shipments into New England. The speaker further declared that the effect of the embargo was felt in a proportionate degree not only in other parts of the country but by the allied countries as well.

The answer of the federal government to this complaint of interior shippers, and even the American troops abroad was brought to the association by W. C. Redfield, United States Secretary of Commerce, who announced immediately after that only two days before he had recommended not only as a war measure but for the future benefit of the country, the speedy deepening to 25 feet of the entire system of canals between Washington and New York, as well as the New York barge canal between Albany and Buffalo. Secretary Redfield stated that he believed the policy of the federal government in taking possession of the Albemarle and Chesapeake, the Chesapeake and Delaware, and the Delaware and Raritan canal systems through condemnation proceedings was too slow, and he expressed the opinion that the government should take the canals at once and settle with the owners later. Those portions of the three canal systems that are available are already being operated by the railroad administration, and it will soon be possible to make shipments by barges of moderate depths, of goods from Philadelphia to the Great Lakes.

Interest of the federal government in the speedy development not only of the east coast waterway systems but of those in the northern, central, southern and western sections of the country was substantiated by George A. Tomlinson of Duluth, who has recently been appointed director of the division of inland waterways by the railroad administration. Mr. Tomlinson admitted that some of the canals south from New York were exceedingly shallow, but he said that the work of deepening was going rapidly forward and that 80 steel and concrete barges drawing 12 feet were being constructed under supervision of the railroad administration board, for use in such stretches of water as are available.

Mr. Tomlinson declared that cities and towns along the routes of the canal systems should begin the immediate construction of adequate terminals if they wished to obtain the full benefit of such federal improvements, not only for their own municipalities but for those in the immediate vicinity.

A majority of the addresses at the two sessions of the convention on Wednesday dealt with improvements of particular cities or districts, such as Philadelphia, New York, Providence and Boston.

NEW YORK WATERWAYS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Canals and their use by the federal government, canal terminals, inland navigable waters, tide waters, river and harbor improvements, conservation and development of water powers and similar matters, will be considered at the ninth annual convention of the New York State Waterways Association, to be held in Brooklyn, Nov. 7 and 8.

OFFICIAL SERVICE  
FLAG IS PROPOSED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—Official recognition of a new service flag of white with a blue star, which shall supersede the present unauthorized and commercially sold red-bordered emblem, but which may be used with authority by families, firms, associations, churches and other organizations having relatives, employees, members or friends in the army or navy of the United States, is sought in a bill recently introduced in Congress by Representative A. T. Fuller of Massachusetts.

The new flag was designed by Herbert H. Boynton, Deputy Secretary of State of Massachusetts in conformity with a resolution adopted by the last

Legislature after receiving a recommendation from Governor McCall pointing out the necessity of some official provision in order to assure uniformity. Mr. Boynton's design also includes the use of five symbols.

The red-bordered flag now generally used was designed and patented by R. L. Queisser of Cleveland soon after the United States entered the war, and is subject to a royalty. It is declared by many to be objectionable because of the prominence of the red and the confusion in the method of placing the stars on the white field.

WISCONSIN MAN TO  
COACH AT WILLIAMS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—E. J. Samp, former University of Wisconsin gridiron star, will coach the Williams College football eleven this year, succeeding Fred Walker, who turned out an undefeated eleven a year ago.  
Coach Samp will have Walker's star of the 1917 season to start with. Benny Boynton, quarterback, who was a big factor in the Purple's successful last fall, has returned to college, and he has been named captain, to succeed Ted Brown, the original choice, who is with the colors.

Coach Samp played three years of varsity football at Wisconsin, being the Badgers' fullback in 1911 and 1912, but shifting to tackle in 1913, when his university won the Western Conference title. He was chosen all-Western tackle that year, and Walter Camp gave him mention in his all-America writeup. Samp coached at Hamilton in 1914 and assisted at Wisconsin the following year.

NEGROES HELP IN  
THE WAR IS PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
HAMPTON, Va.—Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to Secretary of War Baker, on the invitation of General Hutcheson, made an inspection of the work in the military cantonment. Mr. Scott, in his address before the United States army training detachment at Hampton Institute, said that already over 300,000 Negroes had been called to the colors, and they are helping to write a new page in the history of the world. Among the Negroes, said Mr. Scott, are neither slackers nor traitors. By Nov. 1, 7000 Negro soldiers will have received special vocational training; then will begin the vocational training of 20,000 Negro soldiers.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER  
TRANSPORTATION

Problem of Eliminating Large Amount of Time at Dock Expected to Be Solved by Use of Strings of Barges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In discussing the subject of river transportation as applied to the present conditions on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, Theodore Brent, manager of the traffic department for the Mississippi Waterways Association, declared that the principal problem to be met and overcome is that of the time spent at the docks loading or unloading.

"For this reason," says Manager Brent, "railroads have been able to take the place of the old river trade, and the cost of an idle crew and engines has made the freight boat unable to compete. The government has planned to overcome this by means of a system of towboats and barges. A towboat will start down stream with a string of barges, and the cargoes for Cairo or for Memphis will be left at the docks at those towns, and left to load or unload while the towboat and the remaining barges of the tow will proceed down stream without the necessity of stopping the engines and making the crew of the towboat idle."

That the government is in earnest in its effort to make the most of river traffic is shown by the appropriation of \$3,600,000 for barge lines from St. Louis to St. Paul and approximately \$8,500,000 for barges and boats on the Lower Mississippi, between St. Louis and New Orleans.

Manager Brent describes the steel barges, 30 in number, that are to open traffic on the lower river, as old flat boats on which tops have been built to increase the cargo space. Four of the towboats are of the familiar stern-wheel type common on the western rivers, and the fifth is a twin-screw propeller. They vary from 400 to 700 horsepower. The old barges can carry around 500 tons of freight, while the new ones now being designed will have a capacity of from 1800 to 2000 tons.

"The contracts for the new boats have not been given out," says Manager Brent, "but any possible delay will be caused by the difficulty of procuring the necessary steel. The towboats, of which there will be seven, will be mostly of the propeller type, with a few of the stern-wheel type, all averaging around 2000 horsepower. There are to be 50 of the barges, and this will give to the country 6,000,000 ton miles per week, in addition to the facilities now in use."

RAILWAY TO SUSPEND  
CLAREMONT, N. H.—Officers of the Claremont Electric Railway Company announce that the road will suspend service in October because of the failure of the company to pay a dividend during 20 years of operation. They said they would sell the road as junk unless a purchaser appears. Claremont manufacturers and selectmen are discussing plans for maintaining the service. Four manufacturers depend on the road to haul freight to steam lines.

THREE-I MEETS SATURDAY  
BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—A call has been issued for the deferred meeting of the Three-I League to be held at Chicago, Saturday, Sept. 28, for the purpose of receiving the report of the auditing committee appointed by President A. R. Tierney and otherwise winding up the affairs of the organization.

MIAMI STARTS FOOTBALL  
OXFORD, O.—Football practice at Miami University has started, 21 men responding to Coach Rider's first call. It is the intention to go through with the schedule as arranged last fall. Delaware and Wooster are the most distant points at which Miami will play.

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## BY OTHER EDITORS

Analyzes the School Situation  
THE MASONIC CHRONICLER—Every sincere Mason is an ardent exponent of the education of the masses. Every Mason is therefore vitally interested in the public schools and every Mason will advocate keeping both politics and religion out of the schools. The Texas Freemason aptly analyzes the school situation as follows: "When the school question is put to a candidate for legislative honors the cry immediately goes up from the Roman Catholic press and clergy, 'fanatic' and 'anti-Catholic crusade.' The school question is one of the most vital governmental questions. It is, or should be, entirely out of partisan politics. It is not only legitimate, but it is important to have every candidate for either branch of the Legislature plainly commit himself on the question of the public schools, for it is in the law-making department that the real work for or against our cherished school system is performed."

Liberty Day  
PUBLIC LEADER (Philadelphia)—It was a happy inspiration of the President to name the twelfth of October as Liberty Day. As the anniversary of the discovery of America it has been celebrated in recent years, especially by our Italian citizens; and the plan to link it with "the great principles for which we are fighting" will give it a new and happy significance. The New World which Columbus found has in the centuries developed ideals which are conquering the Old World. Americans should be glad to make fitting public commemoration of the great part which a mighty conflict has called upon them to play. They will thus renew enthusiasm for the cause, speed their efforts to advance it by further sacrifices and by the measure of their devotion show their appreciation of the men who are maintaining their liberties and their sacred honor on the battlefields of France.

BROWN UNIVERSITY WAR WORK  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Reveille at 6 A. M. first classes at 7:15 o'clock and a 15-hour program of daily work were part of the new changes announced by President Faunce of Brown University in the chapel exercises which marked the opening of the university on Wednesday on a war basis. A majority of the students will be inducted into service on or about Oct. 1, remaining for varying periods as members either of the student army training corps or the naval training unit. All dormitories are now practically filled.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Further Adventures of a Little Mouse

Our Mouse was having a glorious time with Dickie. Such adventures! Such fun! Really, it was a lovely world this—with something new and delightful to look forward to every moment of the day! He wished he could pay a visit to his mother, to tell her of all his wonderful doings, and was just wondering how this could be managed, when he heard Dickie tell Cook that he was going, that very afternoon, to his cousin Maise's home, where he was to spend a week of his holidays.

Mouse was so delighted that he leapt out of Dickie's pocket, ran up his sleeve and down again, ran round his neck and then hung on to his coat lapel and gazed at his young master, with eyes beaming with joy and admiration.

"Lawks!" exclaimed Cook. "Just look at 'im; he's hungry, pore little dear and wants a bit of cake."

But Dickie knew better. "Why, he's wild with delight; he knows he's going home, clever little chap!" he said, as Maise gave another wild shriek.

Mouse decided that the evening would be the best time for paying his visit to his mother, when Dickie would be asleep and would not miss him. So he crept out of his little bed of soft white wool and, in a very few minutes, had run home. You can imagine his mother's joy at this lovely surprise visit. What a feast of good things she made for him and what a welcome he got from his brothers and sisters!

More than this, his mother told him he had come just in time to be present at a great mouse meeting, which was to be held that very night. And, indeed, it was a meeting of very great importance, he found, when they were all gathered together in their great hall. Great Grandfather Mouse presided, and looked very venerable and intelligent, with his white whiskers and bright, beady eyes. The matter in question was, of course, the usual one that had been handed down from generation to generation. But, though these meetings were held periodically, they never became stale or uninteresting. Every one was present—mothers, aunts, and sisters, as well as fathers, uncles, and brothers. In mouse parlance, it was a well-known thing that no meetings could possibly be complete without the assistance of the ladies of the family.

This indeed, is how the G. G. F. M. began his speech, at which there was loud applause and much thumping of tails on the floor. Because, as he said, it was due to the mothers' wise bringing up of their boys that so many had distinguished themselves in the world's history, and so many brave deeds were daily done. (Hear! Hear!) It was due to the good example set by sisters, cousins and aunts, that they could safely trust their sons to do the right thing at all times. (Vociferous applause.)

"Are there any present who would contradict this statement?" (Loud no, no.) "So," continued G. G. F. M., "if we are all agreed (Yes, yes!) we will now proceed with the business of the evening. (Cheers.) The great question, then, ladies and gentlemen, is the ever new old one of, 'How are we to be notified of the approach and visitations of Puss the Cat?' (Tense silence.) This question, we all know, has been already answered—for is it not written in mouse history?—namely, 'Bell the cat! Yes, tie a bell round Puss's neck!' (Cheers.) Then no one could fail to be apprised of the coming of Puss (loud laughter) and thus would all puss cats forever be harmless. (True, true! More laughter.) We all know the reason of this important decision," continued G. G. F. M., "how a famous personage, named Puss in Boots, in order the better to serve his master, the Marquis of Carabass, had visited a great giant, with a view to acquiring his castle and his wealth, so that his master might be in possession of a lordly building, due to his rank and state. Well, what did Puss do but challenge the monster man to become—a mouse? Hush-h-h! Mind you, he had been boasting he could be anything he pleased—an elephant even, let alone a mouse! And then—(tense silence), we know the rest, ladies and gentlemen. But we state again positively and definitely that the said mouse could not have been an ancestor of the great Mouse Tribe (True, true!) for the good reason he had not begun as a mouse, but as a giant (Vital! Ha!) and had been demolished the very next instant! In mouse annals, much is made of this incident—but here G. G. F. M. paused and continued gravely, "but, and this is the crux, gentlemen—it made a precedent (Ah-h-h!) and ever since then puss cats say they are entitled to—(No-no—Tut-tut!) So, in turn, comes the great and sensible question of preparedness and the solving of the same. Tie a bell round Puss's neck (Hear! Hear!) yes, a clear, loud, tinkling bell. But then—again—during all these ages, no mouse has ever essayed to do this great deed."

Here G. G. F. M. bent his gray head, as if in mute confession of his want of pluck. Feet shuffled and sundry blinks were audible; and then, amidst a profound silence, up rose our Mr. Mouse, and then and there volunteered to perform the heroic deed!

"Bravo! Bravo! Good for you!" was shouted on all sides. Mouse blushed a vivid pink, for he was of a retiring disposition, and after bowing to right and left, sat down again amidst a thunderous applause. Mamma Mouse deeply wringed with delight. Her young-yes—but—here she gasped a little. "Why not someone else's favor?" Here, not someone else's favor, surely, not big enough for such an enterprise; she made as though to rise and say something to this effect, but Mouse drew her back and whis-

pered it was she who had taught him to be brave and resourceful and encouraged him in good deeds and, if it was for the good of their people, why—So mamma settled down again and bridled, as she listened to the praises showered on her boy.

Here the meeting broke up, but not before it had been proposed, ably seconded, and unanimously carried that a great feast should be given, in honor of the hero of the deed, after its accomplishment.

Mouse stole back to his little white nest and immediately fell fast asleep. He knew it was no use lying awake, thinking how it should be done; the only way was to seize the first opportunity that offered and do it.

This came sooner than even he expected, as you will hear. The next afternoon, Maise brought in the sweetest wee maise kitty you ever saw, with soft gray fur and misty blue eyes; and Maise was introduced to her, with such sweet words of assurance that they became friends almost at once. There happened to be a little silver bell on the table, that so delighted Kitty and Mouse that they were given it to play with.

"Oh! for a bit of ribbon now," thought Mouse, and then he ran off to where Maise kept hers. He selected a lovely blue one, that just matched Kitty's eyes, and Maise was so amused at Mouse's cleverness that she strung the ribbon through the little bell handle and tied it round Kitty's neck! Why, of course, Mouse knew; Maise had understood what he wanted done, so it could fairly be said he deserved the credit of this brilliant idea—why, of course! That night Mouse crept out cautiously to where the mass meeting was to be held and invited delegates to accompany him and boldly inspect his friend the kitty cat, who was at that moment fast asleep in the kitchen. There was no doubt about it. There was the bell tied round her neck, for all to see!

The feast took place the following evening, to which every one contributed, and what do you think, our Mouse brought? A beautiful speckled egg—yes, really. How did he carry it home? Well, when he first found his treasure trove lying by itself in the garden, as if it belonged to nobody, he also pondered how he should take it back, and then—happy thought—what do you think he did? He called Brother Mouse to help him, turned on his back with the egg tightly clasped in his little paws, and told brother to pull him along by his tail! And that's how they arrived at the banquetting hall, amidst great applause. Oh! what a reception our hero got! And after the banquet they all rose and sang—well, perhaps we would call it squeaking, but they thought it the loveliest music imaginable, especially their rendering of "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

## In 1672

In 1672, during the month of December, a monthly post was established between the cities of New York and Boston.

"Sister," called the little blackfish one morning, "wouldn't you like to go and see a nest building?"

"Oh, yes," said sister blackfish; "I think that would be as interesting as the crab we saw helping the oyster to make a pearl. The oyster could never have made the pearl unless the crab had brought that lovely piece of the purest white wax and put it on the oyster's shell, where it would grow and grow. I wonder how big the pearl is now."

"I don't think the oyster would let us see," said the blackfish, "for he shuts up his shell every time that I swim toward him. He doesn't seem to want to talk to me."

"I don't think that you have ever spoken to the oyster," said sister.

"I thought that the oyster ought to speak to me first," said brother blackfish shyly; "he is bigger than I."

"That is no reason at all for not speaking to him," replied his sister; "you must talk a little more, if you are to get acquainted with fishes."

"I guess I must," admitted brother, "but we had better start right away. If we are to see that nest I told you about, it is over near the rocks and looks like seaweed, sewed together."

"Like seaweed sewed together?" exclaimed sister. "I never saw anything like that. How could it be sewed?"

"That is what we're going to see," said brother.

So off the two fishes swam, in search of the fish who made the strange nest, and it was not so easy to find. Brother blackfish had caught sight of it, the previous day, and watched the Antennarius building it for a few minutes. He thought he would come home, find his sister, and take her to see it; but it was too late, when he reached her, to start back again that day. He knew it was near the shore, but there is so much seaweed there, and the nest of the Antennarius looks so much like seaweed, as it is made of bits of seaweed, that it is rather difficult to find.

Several times the blackfish exclaimed: "I am sure the nest is right over there!" Then the two would swim over to the spot where he thought the nest was, and brother would admit: "I was mistaken, sister, and you will excuse me."

"You are sure that it wasn't just a dream about this fish and his nest of seaweed sewed together?" sister said, with a little smile. "Didn't you dream about it last night, instead of seeing it yesterday?"

"No, I am sure it wasn't just a dream," said brother, shaking his head.



## "Tourists"

(By Thomas Allen)

(This is the seventh of a series of pictures by great masters, with notes by one of the leading art critics of the day. Other articles have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 13, July 8, July 25, Aug. 15, Aug. 29 and Sept. 12, 1918.)

If you look carefully at this picture, you will say: "Why, these people are

just like real people. There is Uncle Charles and Aunt Helen and Jane. That is just the way Uncle Charles looks when Aunt is deciding what is going to be done. The other people are, of course, foreigners, because they are just like foreigners."

If you do say something like this,

## The Nest of a Fish

confidently from side to side. "I think it is right over there, near those big rocks. Will you go with me over there, just this once?"

"Yes, I'll go," answered sister, "but it looks just like a bunch of seaweed to me."

Over the two went, and this time brother blackfish was right, for there was an Antennarius near this floating bunch of seaweed. The two, on seeing the Antennarius, swam in back of one of the rocks near the fish's nest, to peep around the corner at him and his home from time to time.

"What a strange looking fish!" exclaimed sister, very softly, when they were concealed behind the rock. "He looks something like a mouse to me, and I do believe that he has two feet almost under his great big mouth."

"I think he looks more like a frog," said brother, "and I can't quite make out whether those are paws he has or a kind of gill. I think they must be legs, but very few fishes have any legs."

That may explain how he builds his wonderful nest," suggested sister. "What delicate seaweed and water grasses he has chosen."

"You look a little more closely, the next time you peek at the nest, and you will see that he uses the finest thread you can imagine; part of the grasses, that seem to you so fine, are a network of fine thread which he has spun, although there are both seaweed and water grasses in his nest."

Sister just poked her nose far enough beyond the corner of the rock to look at the nest again, and then swam back to her brother. "I guess you are right about the threads, brother. Why this fish is like the spiders I have seen on the trees above the shore, once in a while when I have been swimming in the very shallow water. He unwinds some sort of fine thread, although he does not seem to weave in and out nor run down the threads just like a spider."

"No," said brother, "you could not expect a fish to act just like a spider, even if he does unwind threads. You can see, from his gills and fins, that he is a fish and that he lives under the water all the time."

"I don't see just what he wants a nest for," said sister; "we get along without a nest and so do most of the fishes in the sea."

"I think he wants to get a good place to live," said brother.

Sister and brother peered around the corner of the rock again. They saw two fishes this time, and they overheard one Antennarius say to the other: "Yes, the nest you have made

is very secure; I don't think any fish will trouble it."

This was enough for the two blackfishes, for they now felt almost as if they had been coming too near a stranger's home uninvited.

"I am glad these fishes did not see us," said sister; "although they would know that we did not mean to intrude if they once got acquainted with us. I think that their home is so interesting that they must be charming fish to have for friends. We must call on them next time we come here, instead of peep at them."

"Yes, we ought to have them for friends," said brother blackfish. "Perhaps they might teach us how to build a nest, although we haven't any thread like theirs."

"They might lend us some," suggested sister.

"So they might," said brother, "and then we could do something for them."

## Tools for the Children's Garden

The most necessary garden tools are the hoe, rake, spading fork, hand weeder, trowel, line and watering can. When soil is to be turned, a spade will be needed in place of the fork.

Be sure to buy strong, yet light, tools, advises Van Ervie Kilpatrick, "The Child's Food Garden." Toy garden tools will not do, and you cannot handle the heavy tools that are made for men. Get tools that are suited to your size.

Mark on the handle of your hoe a point one yard from the end. Then divide the yard into feet, and the first foot from the end of the handle into inches. This marked hoe handle may then be used as a measure, when planting and thinning.

Every tool should be cleaned with a dry rag, to prevent rusting, before it is put away. Hang each tool in its own place in a dry part of the house, barn, or other building.

As a rule, a garden needs all the fertilizer the owner can secure. . . . Cover the garden plot from two to four inches deep.

Throw all kinds of plant materials, as sods, grass, weeds, leaves and stalks, into a pit or in a pile near the garden. Cover them with earth and allow them to remain till rotted. Material of this kind is called compost. Another summer, it will help fertilize your garden.

Commercial fertilizers may be used to help out, if you cannot get good manure. In using these fertilizers, follow the directions that are sent with them.

when looking at this picture, you will be saying in many words what an art critic who is paid by space, that is, by the number of words of type in his article, is obliged (if he is a good art critic and wants to save his editor money) to say in one word.

That word, in this case, is—Characterization. This means that this drawing of "Tourists" gives the character and disposition of the various people, with a little touch of caricature which, in art, often makes a picture truer to life. This drawing of "Tourists" is not a great work of art, like a drawing by Rembrandt or Dürer. It is an illustration, well observed, well done and done with humor. The Characterization is good.

When you know an artist's work quite well, it should be easy to find a single word to express his way of painting, just as the word Characterization expresses this drawing.

Thus, running over a few of the Masters of Painting, we may say that Giotto has Naïveté; Mantegna, Intensity; Titian, Opulence; Velasquez, Dignity; Frans Hals, Directness; Winslow Homer, Virility; Whistler, Taste; Twachtman, Delicacy; Sargent, Dexterity.

Next time you go to the Boston or Metropolitan, or to any other museum, choose a dozen of the finest pictures and try to find One Word to suit each picture.

—Q. R.

## William Becomes King of the English

You will understand quite well that, though Duke William had won the great battle . . . that did not at once make the Duke King of the English, writes Edward A. Freeman, in "Old English History for Children."

Meanwhile Duke William first went back to Hastings, and left a garrison in the fort which he had built there. He waited there some days, thinking that people would come in and submit to him, but nobody came. So he set out to conquer the country, bit by bit. First he went to Romney. It seems that some of his people had been there already; perhaps one or more of the ships had gone astray and got on shore there. At all events, there had been a fight between some of his men and the men of Romney. . . . but, in the end, the English had driven the Frenchmen away. So Duke William now, we are told, took from the men of Romney what penalty or satisfaction he chose. . . . as if he had been making them pay a wergild. . . . Then he went on, still along the coast, as far as Dover. Here was one of the very few castles which were then in England; it had, most likely, been built by Harold himself. So Dover was thought to be stronger than any other place, and many people from all parts round about had come into the town for safety. The castle was strong and stood on the cliff; but the commanders of the garrisons were cowardly, and surrendered at once. So some of the Normans, who had hoped to have the plundering of the town, got angry, and set fire to some of the houses, and a good deal was burned. But the Duke paid the owners of the houses for what they had lost. You may here see his crafty policy. As he gave himself out to be the lawful heir to the Crown, his plan was to treat everybody who opposed him as a traitor, and everybody who submitted to him as a loyal subject fulfilling his duty. So, you see, he was harsh at Romney and gentle at Dover. He then caused the castle to be further strengthened. He stayed some time at Dover. . . . Meanwhile the fear of him went abroad. "The powerful metropolis," we read in William of Poitiers, "trembled." Now what place do you think is meant by "the powerful metropolis"? Perhaps some of you will at once say, London, because I dare say you have often heard people who like to use long words call London "the metropolis." But the place here meant is Canterbury. . . .

But the chief thing was to take London; so, . . . he set forth again on his march. He first sent out 500 horsemen, who must have gone more to reconnoiter, as it is called, that is to look about and to see how the land lies, than with any hope that such a force could take the city. But they had a skirmish with some of the citizens and drove them within the walls, and they burned the suburb or work on the south of the Thames, called Southwark. Now you may mark here the difference between William's campaign and those of Sweden and Cnut. The Danes had commonly attacked London with their ships; but William, though he had not destroyed his ships, had left them behind. He seems to have meant to use them only as transports and not at all as warships. So, you see, that he could not get at the city, because he could not cross the river. He had, therefore, to march a long way up the stream, till he could come to a bridge which was not guarded or to a place where the river could be forded. The Norman writers say that he went on like a King on his progress, doing no harm on his march, while the English talk much of the ravages of his army. I dare say there is some truth in both accounts. It was William's policy to strike hard whenever he was resisted, but not to do any needless mischief to the country which he claimed as his own. He would not, like Sweden, give his men orders to do all the harm possible, but, on the contrary, quite the contrary. But, in such cases, it always happens that an army does a great deal more than its general means it to do. And, if the people anywhere at all withstood him, William would himself harry and slay without mercy. So I think we can understand both accounts. So William marched up along the right bank of the Thames—

I hope you know which is the right bank of a river—as far as Wallingford in Berkshire, where his army crossed the river, partly by a ford and partly by a bridge.

Now the commander of the forces in London, at this time, was named Esgar. He was the son of Aethelstan, the son of Tofig the Proud, and he had been Staller, both to King Edward and to King Harold. His father had, as you will remember, lost his estate at Waltham, but Esgar had large estates in different parts of the country, and he was one of the chief men in England. He was now Sheriff of the Middle-Saxons, which most likely accounts for his commanding in London. . . . Esgar kept up the spirits of the citizens as long as he could; but at last, we are told, though it seems a very strange story, that he told them that, as William's power was increasing every day, the only way was to send and make a feigned submission, that so, I suppose, they might gain time. But William took the messenger in by his show of power and by his gifts and his kind way of talking. So, when the messenger came back, he gave the citizens such an account that they agreed to surrender, in spite of Esgar. However this may be, about this time they did agree to submit, and Edgar the King-elect, and Archbishop Ealdred, and some other Bishops, and the best men of London, and many Thanes from other parts, met the Duke at Berkhamstead, and swore oaths to him and gave hostages; and the Duke promised to be a good lord to them, and yet the Chronicles say that he let his army harry the land as before. So he came

on to London, and on Midwinter-Day, that is Christmas Day, he was crowned in King Edward's new church, the West Minster. Some say that he refused to be crowned by Stigand because he was not a lawful Archbishop; others say that Stigand refused to crown him, because he was not a lawful King. I should like to believe this last story if I could, but it is only found in later writers, and it seems from Bishop Guy of Amiens that Stigand was actually one of the Bishops who took a part in the coronation. But the actual celebrant, as it is called, the Bishop who anointed the King and put the crown on his head, was Archbishop Ealdred of York, who thus crowned two Kings, and two such different Kings, in one year. The church was full of people, Normans and English, and some Norman soldiers were set to keep guard outside. Then Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, got up and said to the Normans in French, "Will ye that William your Duke be crowned King of the English?" Then Archbishop Ealdred spoke to the English in English, saying, "Will ye that William, Duke of the Normans, be crowned King of the English?" So all the people, both Norman and English, clapped their hands and shouted, "Yea, yea." . . . Then he swore the oath of the old Kings, to do justice and mercy and to rule his people as well as any King had ever ruled before. Then Archbishop Ealdred anointed him and put the crown on his head, and he became King of the English.

## Sweet Lavender

"What's the matter?" asked the bee, as he paused a moment in his flight, his attention caught by the murmuring in the lavender border.

"We want to do some work," was the eager reply; "every one has something to do, even the grass lawn has grown a fine crop of hay this year, which has been taken away to feed the horses in winter. You yourself are making honey all day long, Mr. Bee, and the flowers are not only occupied in making the garden beautiful, but are also taken into the big house to make people happier there; but we are not pretty enough for that."

"Well, well," said Mr. Bee, "you know some one once wrote that: 'they also serve who only stand and wait,' but, of course, you have to know how to wait," he added.

"You see, you are still children; the thing for you to do is to get the best of everything all day long, all the fun and happiness. Then you will soon see that your work will come to you." And off he flitted.

The lavender flowers ceased rustling and stood quite still with astonishment; it was not at all what they had expected. They had thought of some grand work, which would give them an air of great importance in the garden.

However, they loved Mr. Bee, so the words sank in; and they soon gave themselves up to their task, determined that, although it seemed so simple, they would put their best into it.

All the long summer through, the lavender children were so busy being happy that they were a joy to every one in the garden; and every one loved doing things with them. When the wind blew, they danced for joy, and grew long, flexible stems in the dancing, which made them stronger to support their heavy bloom. They drank in the dew and the rain, which they transformed into delicious perfume, with the help of the sun's warm rays. They gazed at the sky overhead, till their bloom became a yet deeper color; they absorbed all the joy and beauty in the garden, till they became fragrant with gratitude; and their scent was scattered far and wide. Then, one day, some one came, saying:

"Look at this lavender; I have never seen it so lovely. Why, it is quite grown up and ready to be picked!"

Whereupon the long stalks were cut, and the lavender was all spread out in the sun to dry. Then it was taken—some to be shaken and sifted and tied into little bags; others to be distilled into lavender water; some just to be tied into bunches as they were, and fastened with lavender-colored ribbon. Then they were all packed up, and they went off into such a busy world: a big city, where people took them about the streets in baskets, calling: "Lavender, sweet lavender; who'll buy my lavender?" and everywhere the hot towns echoed to the happy cries, "Lavender, sweet lavender, who'll buy my lavender?"

"Now we know why Mr. Bee told us to wait," said the happy flowers to each other, as children clasped them in their hands; "if we hadn't gathered in the sun and the dew, the rain and the sky, the wind and the stars, we should have had no gift to bring; no messages from the country, no lovely scent. And now we are just at the right time, too, when it is so hot in the towns, for we can bring a breath of fresh air and joy till the cool winds come."

And, all through the winter, the lavender flowers continued their work faithfully; bringing their reminder of sun and sky and all the happy summer things, wherever they were sent.

## Dressmaking

My mother buys a piece of cloth To make a frock for me. She cuts it up in little bits, Though why I cannot see.

She cuts it all in little bits, And then, with might and main, She sews and sews and sews and sews, And sews it up again!

—Abbie Farwell Brown.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Step Out Upon the Broad Down

There is sunshine today after rain, and every lark is singing. Across the vale a broad cloud-shadow descends the hillside, is lost in the hollow, and presently, without warning, slips over the edge, coming swiftly along the green tips. The sunshine follows—the warmer for its momentary absence. Far, far down in a grassy comb stands a solitary cornrick, conical roofed, casting a lonely shadow—marked because so solitary, and beyond it on the rising slope is a brown copse. The leafless branches take a brown tint in the sunlight; on the summit above there is furze; then more hill lines drawn against the sky. In the tops of the dark pines at the corner of the copse, could the glance sustain itself to see them, there are flocks warming themselves in the sunbeams. The thick needles shelter them from the current of air, and the sky is bluer above the pines. Their hearts are full already of the happy days to come, when the moss yonder by the beech, and the lichen on the fir-trunk, and the loose fibers caught in the fork of an unbending bough, shall furnish forth a sufficient for their young. Another broad cloud-shadow, and another warm embrace of sunlight. All the serried ranks of the green corn bow at the word of command as the wind rushes over them.

There is largeness and freedom here. Broad as the down and free as the wind, the thought can roam high over the narrow roofs in the vale. Nature has affixed no bounds to thought. All the pallings, and walls, and crooked fences deep down yonder are artificial. Here it is easy with the physical eye to look over the highest roof. The moment the eye of the mind is filled with the beauty of things natural an equal freedom and width of view come to it. Step aside from the trodden footpath of personal experience, throwing away the petty cynicism born of petty hopes disappointed. Step out upon the broad down beside the green corn, and let its freshness become part of life.

The wind passes, and it bends. . . . From the cloud-shadow it emerges to the sunshine—let the heart come out from the shadow of roofs to the open glow of the sky. High above, the song of the larks falls as rain—receive it with open hands. Pure is the color of the green flags, the slender-pointed blades—let the thought be pure as the light that shines through that color. Broad are the downs and open the aspect—gather the breadth and largeness of view. Never can that view be wide enough and large enough. There will always be room to aim higher. —Richard Jefferies.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Gardens and Hills, Chelsea, Mass.

"Not awfully interesting, this," remarked the artist's companion as the two wandered among the flats and hills of Chelsea.

And at first looking, the first flush of summer long departed, coarsely grassed and weedy, broken by casual slobas, bound about with barren hills, the levels broken only by a few trees, mostly willows and elms, of a struggling, hardship aspect, with low and homely buildings, the distances obscure with factory smoke and rain-fogging haze, the flats looked, not to say bleak, desolate and uninviting.

"Let's sit down and look at it a bit, and start something," responded the man of pencils and Bristol boards, noncommittal.

And as one looked, and set down the things looked at, the ordered assemblage of unorderly objects out of doors began to declare itself. So, presently resolved into a picturesque whole, were seen, in turn, the late sun upon a string of buckets upside down on stakes, fortification against unknown insect pryers and feelers, which took the eye to the dominating shadow of great willows, and under them, the regular irregularity of a war garden, a stooping worker under the stakes tending some promising green forerunner of fruits of honest labor to be later enjoyed. Weak and watery sunlight just touched the tops of coarse grasses and herbage in the foreground, with among it the blue pale flame of chicory and the deep yet bright yellow of the tansy—crushed in the fingers, aromatic and grateful of odor. Beyond this to the right lay a stretch of coarse meadow land, its very color suggesting the unseen soft and boggy spots. This stretched away, broken by two or three bars and clumps of scrubby trees, to a great hill that on the right shouldered up to heights of tawny grayishness, of which the eye was taken by accidental and scrubby bushes.

In the hollow, between this and its neighbor to the right, the clustering trees, odd houses showing between, climbed up and up the rise of the valley, terminating at a cluster of distant houses far and high against the sky.

## A Visit to La Grange

In one of the extracts from letters published in "New and Old," Edith Sichel gives a delightful description of her first visit to La Grange. In later years she met the Marquis de Lasteyrie, great-grandson to Lafayette, who expressed appreciation of her book, "The Household of the Lafayettes," and she paid a visit to him and the Marquis at the chateau.

"My Lafayette experience has been wonderful in charm if not in bulk. I started early from Fontainebleau, got out at Montgeron, and of course found the distance more like five than two kilometers. I first traveled in a sort of coach to the dear, drowsy village of Yères, which might be buried ten fathoms deep in the provinces instead of being near Paris. The road to it runs by the silver river Yères, a tributary of the Seine, bordered by polarded willows. In the heart of the slumberous little place is an ancient feudal tower with turrets, and opposite to it a Renaissance fountain. The tower, I find, is all that remains of a castle, of which it formed the gateway and which belonged to Charles VIII's secretary; the fountain was formerly in the garden. The whole village became so much excited by my arrival and the fact that there was nothing for me to eat within a radius

of some miles, that it seemed likely an émeute would ensue. At last, as I was still wandering about in search of food, two opulent old gentlemen in straw hats (a kind of French Brothers Cheeryble) peered over their villa walls and directed me to a funny little posthouse, where two Jacques-Bonshommes from the fields were munching, and there I found bread and cream-cheese. I hired the only carriage and drove about a mile, with beating heart, down the stately sycamore avenue of La Grange, on either side the whitening wheat-fields which Lafayette was so sanguine about ninety years ago.

"The chateau is beautiful and wonderfully impressive; red-brick, faced with white; built in Henry IV's time, and surrounded by a deep moat; with endless broad grassy avenues on either side, like those at St. Cloud, and breezy meadows with elms beyond them. It belonged at one time . . . to Louis XIII. It is now let to a tenant—a descendant of Lafayette—who has been there for twenty-five years. All approach is forbidden, entrance inside impossible, and I had to bribe the lady of the Bakery to allow me to go, accompanied by her, round to the other side of the house; and there I sought and found Fox's ivy-tree. No one knows anything about it. It is the only one on the house. I was separated from it by the moat, so I had to pick some leaves growing near the bridge—one for you and one for me. I came away, still more I stood there, with tears in my heart if not in my eyes. . . . The air was full of the scent of limes, and the shifting clouds and lights and shadows seemed all one with the house and its history."

## "This King of Song"

It is where the great magnolia shoots up its majestic trunk, crowned with evergreen leaves, and decorated with a thousand beautiful flowers, that perfume the air: where the forests and fields are adorned with blossoms of every hue; where the golden orange ornaments the gardens and groves; where begonias of various kinds lace their climbing stems around the white-flowered Sturtia, and mounting still higher, cover the summits of the lofty trees, accompanied with innumerable vines that here and there festoon the dense foliage of the magnificent woods, where a genial warmth seldom forsakes the atmosphere; where berries and fruits are met with at every turn; in a word, kind reader, it is where Nature seems to have paused, as she passed over the earth, and, opening her stores, to have strewn from an unsparring hand the diversified seeds from which have sprung the beautiful and splendid forms which I should in vain attempt to describe, that the mocking-bird should have fixed his abode, there only that his wondrous song should be heard.

But where is that favored land? It is in that great continent to whose distant shores Europe has sent forth her adventurous sons, to wrest for themselves a habitation from the wild inhabitants of the forest, and to convert the neglected soil into fields of exuberant fertility. It is, reader, in Louisiana that these bounties of nature are in fullest perfection. It is there you should listen to the song of the mocking-bird, as I at this moment do. . . . They art not the soft sounds of the flute or the hautboy that I hear, but the sweeter notes of Nature's own music. The mellowness of the song, the varied modulations and gradations, the extent of its compass, the great brilliancy of the execution, are unrivaled. There is probably no other bird in the world that possesses all the qualifications of this king of song.—Audubon.

## Scott's Ballad Hunting

During his student days at Edinburgh University, Scott used sometimes to visit his aunt at Kelso, where he was "inspired by the neighborhood of the most beautiful, if not the most romantic, village in Scotland," to connect with it in his mind memories of the picturesque past. G. le Grys Norgate says in his "Life of Sir Walter Scott."

"At Kelso two streams renowned in Scottish song—Tweed and Teviot—meet; and there, too, are the remains of an ancient abbey. . . . while the neighboring mansion of Floors Castle formed a link between the present and the past. It was in this delightful country, moreover, that Scott began his extensive acquaintance with English fiction and—significant fact—one day forgot his dinner when devouring under a plane tree the magnificent collection of ballads called Percy's 'Reliques of Ancient Poetry.' This course of desultory reading he followed up during his apprenticeship (or articles) to his father, and extended by studies in French literature and a course of Italian lectures. Yet he worked well at his law, and sometimes did long tedious bits of copying in order to earn pocket-money."

"Among his early walking exploits was an expedition to Prestonpans to see the scene of Charles Edward's victory in 1745. Having dined on tiled haddock (viz. haddock dried in the sun) . . . he and his fellow-clerks returned, as they had come, on foot, the distance in all being not less than thirty miles. . . . These walks became increasingly frequent, and were a source of some anxiety to the elder Scott; for his son would wander further afield and return later than he had intended. But they were of the first importance in the making both of poet and novelist. Scott could not sketch, so he used to form a kind of log book by cutting off branches of trees in the places of historical interest which he visited—not a practice to be commended. He intended to have made a set of chessmen of the wood thus obtained; the kings coming from Falkland and Holyrood, the queens from Queen Mary's yew tree at Crookston, bishops from abbey, knights from baronial residences, rooks from royal fortresses, and so forth. The plan may be said to have been realized on a larger scale when Abbotsford was built."

"Even before he was unconsciously making himself as poet and novelist by more considerable excursions, both Highland and Lowland, than those which used to give the old man so much uneasiness in the earlier prentice days, we hear of two expeditions into Northumberland, during the first of which 'Flodden Field,' and in the course of the second the Saxon church of Hexham, were visited. . . . More important than these were the 'raids' into Liddesdale, where once the redoubtable Douglas bore away from their stronghold of Hermitage Castle. For seven successive years Scott and his companion, the lively little Sheriff-substitute of Roxburghshire, wandered about in this region, where there were no inns nor toll-bars—indeed, scarcely roads; for no wheeled carriage had ever been seen till Scott drove his new gig into it. They were entirely dependent upon the hospitality of the countryside, and generally slept in one bed. From morning to evening they hunted to find those who could repeat any of the old riding ballads handed down from father to son for

generations, but seldom or never committed to writing. Among the treasures picked up was an old Border war-horn, which originally came from Hermitage Castle, but had been used as a grease-horn for a scythe. 'Sir Walter,' writes his companion, 'carried it home all the way from Liddesdale to Jedburgh, slung about his neck like Johnny Gilpin's bottle.' In after days, of course, it hung at Abbotsford. Scott enjoyed it all with his whole heart: 'Wherever we stopped, how bravely he suited himself to everybody.' He ay did as the lave did; never made himself the great man, or took any airs in the company. . . . During the last of the Liddesdale raids, Scott, who could no more draw than he could sing, actually made a sketch of Hermitage Castle, standing for an hour up to his waist in snow. This sketch, curious to relate, being used as a model for two successive drawings, became the original from which was engraved the illustration representing the old stronghold in the 'Border Minstrelsy.' Neither of the draftsman had seen the place, but the natives pronounced the result satisfactory."

"Another hunting ground for the ballad collector was Ettrick Forest, with the neighboring Vale of Yarrow. It was at a farm in this region that Scott met with one of his most attached friends and helpers, William Laidlaw, whose services he found to be invaluable, not only in his office of farm bailiff, but also as literary amanuensis, counselor, and friend. Laidlaw introduced to him a still more remarkable man, James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, who had been in the employment of his father. Both were enthusiastic about the ballads, and from Hogg's mother some of the most valuable were heard, these being written down by her son. She complained, however, that they were spoiled in the process, since they were meant to be sung, not read. The Ettrick Shepherd declares that she emphasized her statement by giving 'the Shirra' a hearty rap across the knee when he visited their cottage for the first time. Laidlaw, entering into the spirit of the scene with quiet enjoyment, exclaimed, 'Take you that, Mr. Scott.'"

## Plaza Square

(Late September twilight)

Now earth and sky melt into one  
Great symphony of pearl and gray—  
We bless the cool of dusk, the dun  
Departure of the fevered day;  
Happy that Summer on her flaming  
way  
Has gone.

The trees, against the shifting light,  
Become fantastic; one may trace  
A screen of stars, a network bright  
Where worlds and branches inter-  
lace:  
A mystic veil across the cloudy face  
Of night.

Now it is evening; in the park  
The lights, like burning drops of  
dew,  
Flame through the trees; and every  
spark  
Falls in the lake to form anew  
A web of tattered brilliance woven  
through  
The dark. . . .  
—Louis Untermeyer.

## The Waves of Michigan

When I see the waves of Lake  
Michigan toss in the bleak snowstorm,  
I see how small and inadequate  
the common poet is. But Tennyson, with  
his eagle over the sea, has shown his  
sufficiency.—Emerson's Journal.

## "Behold the Man"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Pilate surrendered Jesus to the Pharisees he voiced an admonition for all time: "Behold the man." Pilate was a pagan and the Pharisees had a theology that was as lifeless as dust, yet the Pharisees are often condemned by Christians for failing to see the truth about man that Christ Jesus demonstrated for the benefit of the world.

The Christ is as present and apparent today as the Christ has ever been, or ever will be. But do avowed Christians now behold the man of God and prove their appreciation in the way Jesus directed, by repeating his words? Teaching that logically and demonstrably coincides with that of Jesus the Christ is rejected by the schools. Healing that imitates that of the Master and approximates his results is denounced by physicians and sometimes declared unlawful by judges and legislators. Theology that produces such results of physical and moral regeneration as Jesus acknowledged and emphasized is opposed by the churches. Much of current thought is so engrossed with materialistic concepts that it rejects the Saviour, intentionally, or not, as the case may be. It does not realize either the opportunity or the capacity to see or appreciate the Christ. Christian Science teaches consistently the infinitude of God and shows the need for as clear recognition now as ever, of His manifestation, man. This need finds forceful expression in the words, Behold the man.

On the basis of the Christian teaching of God and man as Father and son, a right estimate of man is inseparable from a true conception of God, and vice versa. Jesus stated the fact, as follows: "No man knoweth the Son, but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal him." In exact agreement with this is the Christian Science teaching that God is Principle and man is His expression or idea; consequently, failure to see the expression, man, results in failure to apprehend Principle, God.

The right apprehension of God and man must be the rule of daily experience for the Christian, as anything short of that is error and deception. It must not be mere theory, it must be life practice. Recognition that the real man also is the real self discloses the unlimited capacity of each to understand and prove his relationship to God. He need not despair because the full attainment seems transcendental. Let him strive constantly to bring out more of God's idea in thought and deed, then he will see more of good everywhere and understand that good is infinite and forever expressed.

The writings of John assure us that God is Love, and consistent with the fact that man is the image of Love is the admonition that to be His children we must love God and man, or Principle and its idea. It was love, pure love understood and expressed, that enabled Jesus to see and reveal to humanity the perfect spiritual man, and it is love, understood spiritually, that dispels the mists of selfishness, fear, and hatred and enables us to see the real man now. Even human love, a poor counterfeit of spiritual love, tries to see its chosen subjects as separate from, and superior to, evil. When the condition arises that would attach evil to one who is loved, human love finds some excuse or extenuation to separate the loved one from evil. In its method, however, it differs from Truth in one fundamental particular, because human belief accepts love and hate, good and evil, as equally true and real, and thus confuses them, whereas evil has no reality which Truth can know. The consistent Christian has learned something of the unreality of evil, and knowing that God is Love, no more associates Love with evil than he associates God with evil; and with some understanding of the infinite power of Love, he may correct every belief in evil as real and prove that God and His creation, including man, are good only and alone are real.

That God is Spirit is fundamental Christian doctrine, yet some conventional teachings illogically assume that for the present His likeness is seen in physical bodies, is materialistic. Natural science and material medica believe man to be material. Their failure to meet human needs indicates the importance of gaining a better estimate of man. Christian Science teaches that man is made in God's likeness, and is purely spiritual, and that any other concept of man is mistaken and is the source of evil. Of many clear and convincing statements of this truth in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, one of the most comprehensive is the scientific statement of being on page 468, which concludes with the following syllogism: "Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

All forms of evil are admittedly temporal, finite. It follows, then, logically and demonstrably, that any belief of evil, disease, or death is corrected when we see the manifestation of infinite Spirit as man, instead of agreeing with the evidence of the material senses, which declare that man is mortal. Spiritual healing is explained on this basis in Science and Health (pp. 478-7), as follows: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man,

who appeared to him where slanning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." It is equally true that to see the real man, instead of a slanning mortal, will destroy sin and overcome death as Christ Jesus did. We have his assurance that, "Every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life."

Now that the earth trembles with the tramp of armies, it is important to see the real man as the true soldier. This understanding extends aid and protection to the soldier, strikes at the roots of warfare, and helps to lay the foundation for enduring peace. Human theorizing usually reverses the process and holds up the typical soldier as the ideal man, thus perpetuating warfare in many forms. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science has summarized this fact as follows: "Human theories are helpless to make man harmonious or immortal, since he is so already, according to Christian Science. Our only need is to know this and reduce to practice the real man's divine Principle, Love." (Science and Health, p. 490.)

## Sea-Lions at Home

One of the most charming of the many wonderfully interesting little beaches on the Pacific coast, near Monterey, is the idyllic spot the most disagreeable social group in the world. Just off the shore lies a mass of broken rocks. The surf comes leaping and laughing in, sending up, above the curving green breakers and crests of foam, jets and spirals of water which flash like silver fountains in the sunlight. These islets of rocks are the homes of the sea-lion. This looter of the coast congregates here by the thousand. Sometimes the rocks are quite covered, the smooth rounded surface of the larger one having the appearance at a distance of a knoll dotted with dingy sheep. There is generally a select knot of a dozen floating about in the still water under the lee of the rock, bobbing up their tails and flippers much as black driftwood might heave about in the tide. . . . Some of them lie half in the water, their tails floating and their ungainly heads wagging. These are always wriggling out or plunging in. Some crawl to the tops of the rocks and lie like gunny bags stuffed with meal, or they repose on the broken surfaces like masses of jelly. . . . Perhaps it is the absolute idleness of the community that makes it so interesting. To fish, to swim, to snooze on the rocks, that is all, forever and forever. No past, no future. A society that lives for the laziest sort of pleasure. If they were rich, what more could they ask? Is not this the ideal of a watering-place life?—C. D. Warner.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### Bethlehem or Berlin?

THE Vice-President of the United States, speaking in his official capacity as President of the Senate, at the reception, on Tuesday last, of the French Ambassador, summed up the present war, in effect, as a struggle between Berlin and Bethlehem. It is to be suspected that the phrase is one which has come to stay, for it is one of those picturesque statements which are not less true because they are picturesque, and not less picturesque because they are true. M. Jusserand, in his address to the Senate, summed up Berlin in terrible terms, yet in terms of absolute accuracy. It was not necessary for Mr. Marshall to sum up Bethlehem, that word is summed up, finally and for ever, in the New Testament.

As for Berlin, the more one looks at it, as M. Jusserand said, the more monstrous it seems. His own summing up scarcely touches the fringe of its iniquity, and yet how perfectly hideous that summing up was:

We have to deal with a strange enemy; I shall not say a monstrous enemy, though, in fact, such he is. He can devise, he cannot understand. That unique enemy can devise liquid fire, poisonous gases, poisonous propaganda, noxious germs to be sent by his diplomatic pouch to neutral countries, as happened in Norway and Rumania (after which he wonders why he has no friends), an accurate shelling of Rheims and burning of Louvain, the sinking of the Lusitania and hospital ships, perfectly appointed wagons to carry off loot, the efficient slavery of civilians.

No human being reading that indictment can question the truth of it. And yet, as M. Jusserand said, the worst of the whole thing is that Germany does not understand, or to quote his very words, "He can devise, he cannot understand; he has no eyes to see, no heart to feel." In plain English a complete materialism has overwhelmed the country. A materialism so gross that it has found its expression in stone in that hideous and terrible monument on the field of Leipzig.

Hitherto when the Christian artist has endeavored to build a monument he has sought the inspiration of Christianity for his work. The great Cathedral of Rheims, which, as M. Jusserand so truly said, the Germans have so accurately destroyed, was such an effort of Christian art, and so was the Library of Louvain, which has suffered a like fate. You will find such monuments wherever you go, from the Shepherd's Tower of Giotto to Lincoln's Towers of Wonder. Even in the higher realm of pagan art you will find at least the inspiration of pure beauty, whether in the Acropolis of Athens or the Temple of Fortuna at Rome. With Germany this is all different. When Germany wished to give expression to her ideals, she mingled the Goth with the Egyptian, and built the terrible monument upon the field of Leipzig, a monument in which the artist has given expression to the idealization of materialism in its most hideous and brutalized expression. It is in the monument at Leipzig, in short, that may be found the index to the passions which have found expression in the present war, recorded in the catalogue of M. Jusserand.

Even now when Germany knows that the bolt of materialism has spent itself, and lies shattered to pieces on the thurion of Bethlehem, her one thought, as M. Jusserand and Mr. Marshall insisted, finds expression in "a bubble of peace," which is intended to deceive, and which in no way approaches the peace of Bethlehem, but rather the peace of Attila. The peace of Attila would mean that materialism, having failed in its effort to dominate the world, would cry aloud that peace which is no peace, until it could mesmerize its listeners into acceptance not of peace, but a truce, which would give it time to invent worse infernal machines for a war more terrible than that which is being fought today. Germany, in short, as M. Jusserand declared, does not understand. Unfortunately Attila has mesmerized the pacifists also into a failure to understand. Clothing the German Socialists, who have justified every effort of "kultur," with the feathers of the dove, the High Command has sent them out, time after time, from the German ark, with olive branches in their mouths. It is true that these olive branches never came off an olive tree, but were manufactured, in Essen, out of pinchbeck, but that does not in the least trouble German agents like the Gemini-Humpy-Dumpty, pro-German Socialists like the Dutchman, Mr. Troelstra, or amiable pacifists like Mr. Henderson or Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Was it not Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who declared that Sir Edward Grey had refused pointblank every overture made by Germany to keep the country out of the conflict. Simple Mr. MacDonald, decked in the cloak of little Red Riding Hood to frolic with the German wolf. The responsibility of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, if he had been strong enough politically to have kept the United Kingdom out of the conflict, would have been terrible beyond words, for he would have seen Bethlehem go down before Berlin, and the ideals of Leipzig triumphant.

The simple fact is that every human being who is not blinded by party passion of some description, knows perfectly well by now that Armageddon was not a war of the capitalists, but was one of those tremendous conflicts to which right has been committed by wrong ever since the star of the wise men stood still over Bethlehem. It is perfectly true that war is no part of the ultimate teaching of the Sermon on the Mount. But it is equally true that war in heaven, the war of Michael against the great red dragon, is a great deal nearer the ideals of the Sermon on the Mount than the cowardice or shortsightedness of pacifism before the roaring of the dragon. If the whole race of pacifists, of whatever brand, will look into its own consciousness, it will discover that it is doing a hundred things, every day of its life, which it can give up tomorrow, and which are no more in accord than war with the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount. In short war in heaven is a great deal more in accordance with the ideals of the Sermon on

the Mount than is bowing to evil. And Mr. Marshall was entirely right and entirely justified when, in the name of the Senate of the United States, he declared that the struggle of today was a struggle of Berlin with Bethlehem.

### The Housing Question in Great Britain

A LITTLE more than a year ago, the Local Government Board in London appointed a committee to inquire into the increasingly urgent question of housing in Great Britain. For more than four years now, the building of houses has been practically suspended throughout the country, whilst the shortage of labor has rendered the repair of those already built a problem of ever-increasing difficulty. Thus, not only has the normal demand for houses not been met, but the maintenance of the existing supply has not been possible. The report of the Local Government Board committee, already referred to, which was issued recently, shows that the matter is even more pressing than was supposed. No less than 500,000 houses are required to meet the immediate needs of the population, whilst, if the necessary supply in the future is to be adequately maintained, the building of at least 100,000 houses annually must be provided for. To meet these demands, and to secure the rapid and effective carrying out of the work, the committee proposes the appointment of a strong central authority which would become, in fact, a housing department, with an experienced Chief Commissioner, both for the Local Government Board of England and Wales, and also for that of Scotland.

The appointment of such a central authority is of course a question which lends itself to almost unlimited discussion. Mr. Hayes Fisher, president of the Local Government Board, is quite evidently opposed to the creation of a new department, and trusts for a solution of the problem to the working out of the scheme outlined by him in the House of Commons, some months ago. Briefly, Mr. Fisher's proposal provided for the building of 300,000 houses for the working classes, after the war, on the basis of a partnership system between the state and local authorities, the state to provide 75 per cent on any deficit on the annual balance sheet.

Mr. Fisher's plan was very generally recognized as a valuable and well thought out proposal, but regret was expressed at the time in these columns, and the point needs again to be emphasized, that there was not in the scheme a more pronounced note of urgency. If it is not possible to begin the carrying out of any undertaking of house building until after the war, it is at least possible to devise measures which will allow of the beginning of building operations the moment the returned soldier is ready to resume his civil life as a bricklayer, a carpenter, a plumber, and so on. And, above all, it is possible to designate some central authority which shall have power to overcome the delays and evasions of certain local authorities which have been the despair of those who see the all importance of a more intelligent system of town planning, and the urgent necessity of abolishing the slum.

The creation of a new department such as the committee proposes may not be the best way of securing "immediate and continuous action." But such action must be secured in some way. Mr. Fisher's alternative proposal is to introduce a short bill providing that where the Local Government Board is satisfied that housing is required, and steps have not been taken to exercise its powers under the Housing Act, the Board may, by order, authorize the County Council to take action. It is, of course, a step in the right direction, but many people would be glad to see a problem like the housing question, calling as it does for freshness, originality, and resource in treatment, laid upon officials less burdened already than are the Local Government Board and the County Council.

### The Brewery Influence

IN AN effort to counteract the effect of some recent revelations, the brewers in the United States are now offering such newspapers as will accept them "appeals" to the public, in the form of plausibly written displayed advertisements. The brewery interests put forward as a principal claim the alleged fact that the charges made against their trade are too sweeping. They would like to have it understood that the great majority of brewers in the country are loyal to the nation. Those who are loyal to the nation, of course, are people who voluntarily, cheerfully and naturally obey its laws, give unhesitating and unwavering support to its institutions, and are especially ready to make sacrifices for it to the utmost limit in times of emergency. It is a little unfortunate for the brewers that they did not wait until all the charges were in before setting out on this new propaganda.

Not but that there is enough testimony at hand now to convince the average citizen of the United States, in good standing, that if the breweries and the brewers had been legislated out of existence years ago, or, better still, if they had never been permitted to obtain a foothold in the United States, the fight for the saving of democracy would have been a much easier one today. The connection between the brewers and the German-American Alliance, an organization conceived in treachery to the United States, has been thoroughly established. That the brewers have long been striving, directly and indirectly, to dictate press opinion and political action is a matter of common knowledge. It is no mere suspicion that they helped to raise the funds from which payment was made for a New York daily. It is not only charged, but admitted and confessed, that they furnished the money necessary for the purchase of a Washington daily. "The Appeal by American Brewers to the American People," just issued, contains this paragraph:

Much publicity has been given the fact that before the war commenced brewers of the country contributed money to the German-American Alliance for the purpose of contesting prohibition. Not one single dollar was ever paid to the German-American Alliance by any brewer after the declaration of war between Germany and our country, and this fact is well known to every man who has investigated the subject.

The German-American Alliance was not chartered to "contest prohibition." It was granted a charter

on the plea that the intent of the organization was educational, ethical, and cultural. When it sought a privilege at the hands of the government at Washington, nobody said for it, with or without authorization, that one of its purposes was to "contest prohibition."

The brewers undoubtedly knew full well that the German-American Alliance had other fat to fry. They may have calculated, of course, that if the other fat could be fried, the American brewer would have pretty nearly his own way with the American public, but they also knew that the money they were subscribing to the German-American Alliance was to be used for other than prohibition-fighting purposes. It ought not to be necessary to call to the remembrance of the brewers the fact that some of the most dastardly outrages against the United States, committed within the borders of the country since the outbreak of the war, were perpetrated before the United States entered the conflict; that money subscribed by interests in the country largely financed these outrages, and that, had they been continued in anything like the same degree after the United States became a belligerent, there would probably be no beer problem to be settled today. In shutting off their contributions to the German-American Alliance in April, 1917, assuming that they really did so, the brewers displayed discretion rather than patriotism.

But while on this phase of the subject, perhaps it will not be thought amiss to quote from some remarks made, at a meeting held in Orange, N. J., the other evening, under the auspices of a Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. James K. Shields, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of the State. He was speaking with reference to a recent transaction involving the transfer of newspaper ownership, in which individual brewers, the United States Brewing Association, the German-American Alliance, and some other interests were concerned. Said he:

The German-American Alliance that planned to sell, and did sell, German war bonds, that did everything possible against England; the same organization which attempted to compel the schools of our country to teach German on an equal footing with English, so that they could crush us and maintain control of their subjects; the same organization which planned to turn over our country as Austria was turned over to the domination of a Hunnish Empire, was financed by the United States Brewing Association.

Now, when the brewers themselves connect the anti-prohibition fight with the German-American Alliance, they are simply confirming a conviction, general among observant American citizens, that the brewing industry, the Deutschem industry, the munition-plant-explosion industry, and the newspaper and political corruption industry were all of a piece.

The brewers were premature with their "Appeal." Senator Wesley Jones, of Washington, who is one of the best-informed men in the country on the subject, intimates that the worst about the brewers has not yet been told. He has, in fact, called upon the Department of Justice to make public certain documents, connected with activities of the brewing interests of Pittsburgh in politics, which involve the reputation of many prominent men. "If there are public men in this country who have been doing public business as the transaction of The Washington Times was conducted," the Senator is reported to have said, "it is time the people knew of it." Moreover, Wayne B. Wheeler, attorney for the National Anti-Saloon League, basing his statement upon information which he declares is in the possession of that organization, is quoted as having said: "The pro-German brewers and their harmful industry are now recognized as the Kaiser's best allies in America."

The outlook at the present time, taking everything into consideration, is anything but favorable for a sympathetic reception of "The Appeal by American Brewers to the American People." The American people are not unreasonable, or hasty, but they seem to feel now that matters have gone quite far enough.

### Piccadilly

THE great thoroughfare of the West End, which runs to Hyde Park Corner, has always, to the majority of people living outside the city's bounds, seemed to be the most representative street in London. The Cockney himself may be prepared to dispute the claim. He may insist upon substituting for it the claims of the Strand, or of Fleet Street, or even those of Cheap-side, with its convincing Bow Bells. He may urge that Piccadilly is too supercilious and too exclusive to be wholly representative of the British capital. As a tangible proof, he may point to its clubs and town houses, its exclusive hotels, and its pharisaical claim to being obviously superior to its neighbors. In a sense he will be justified. Piccadilly has the unmistakable faculty for imparting to everything it touches something of its own super-excellent standards. It apparently wants everything to be of the best, no matter whether it be the wares that it sells, the things that it does, the banks that do business there, or the people who frequent it. It has no sympathy with the easy tolerance of the Strand, or the slovenliness of Fleet Street, and, be it said, it turns up its aristocratic nose at their catchpenny prices and their obvious courting of favors. But the fact remains that, to the stranger within London's gates, there is nothing so typical or so well known. Provincial, "Colonial," or American, it is probably the street of which he has most heard, and it is equally probable that it is the street for which he first makes.

But when all this has been said and done, Piccadilly remains one of the most, if not the most, representative street, perhaps, in the world. Piccadilly, rightly understood, has tolerance, not intolerance, is democratic rather than exclusive. If ever it cherished hopes of keeping up the fiction of being an exclusive thoroughfare, like its aristocratic neighbor, Park Lane, it has long since been disillusioned of such folly. A main artery of traffic in and out of London, it would have a hard struggle, indeed, to keep up such pretensions. Instead, its whole attitude toward life is one of unmistakable acceptance of that characteristic British institution, compromise. Apsley House, of the Dukes of Wellington, at one end, has its counterpart in the draper's at the other; the well-dressed lounge brushes elbows with the outcast behind the rail-

ings of the park; the luxurious motor and the finely appointed carriage jostle with the "penny bus" and the market garden wagon; the town house adjoins the flat, the flat the club, the club the shop, the shop the hotel, the hotel the bank, and the bank the shop again. But no matter the vicissitude, it is to the credit of Piccadilly that it never repines or regrets its fate.

For, it must be confessed, there are things which it has failed by its touch to transmute with its super-excellence. Piccadilly Circus is one. Piccadilly has never seemed to be quite reconciled to its somewhat undignified and frivolous namesake. If one were to judge Piccadilly by the Circus, or the songs that center round the Circus, or the flower sellers that sit by its fountain, or the motley crowds that seem to dwell in its precincts, one might really believe that Piccadilly was part and parcel of what indeed it never was, a cheap and rather blatant world of music hall and theater, of crowds and restaurants, of night-life and foreign ways. And then there is that strangely incongruous and seemingly misplaced life of the park that unfolds itself at Piccadilly's very edge, the acute social contrast of the tramp prone upon the grass, or dozing upon a bench beside the broad, graveled path. But that is apparently only to stamp Piccadilly as being, what it really seems to be, to those who know and admire it, the most representative and democratic street in the world.

### Notes and Comments

IT is perfectly clear that though the fact is unacknowledged The Christian Science Monitor is becoming the daily bread with which certain sections of the press satisfy themselves. Today it is The Evening Telegram of New York, which takes two little articles from our Household pages of the 30th of August and the 11th of September, and forgets that they are ours. The Evening Telegram may reply, in Shakespearean phraseology, "A poor thing," to which we would reply, out of the same mouth, Quite possibly, but our own.

It is possible to see that serious obstacles to a German League of Nations, after the war, are likely to arise. If Germany, after the war, can get or hold together a League of Provinces, she will be going beyond the expectations and calculations of many millions of conservative thinkers.

THE Sunday Pictorial of London, owned by a brother of Viscount Northcliffe, has made the startling discovery that the Republican and Democratic parties have jointly agreed to nominate Woodrow Wilson as their candidate for the presidency of the United States, in 1920. This is so sudden that nobody need be surprised if nothing is heard from Mr. McAdoo or Colonel Roosevelt during the next few days. There are some things that, for the moment at least, are better felt than expressed.

THE four hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus will, in accordance with the President's proclamation, be observed throughout the United States as Liberty Day, and will be devoted to the floating of the fourth Liberty Loan. Just how the great majority of Americans abroad will celebrate it depends upon circumstances and Marshal Foch, but the probabilities are that he will do something to prove once more that Columbus, who was an Italian, and therefore naturally pro-Ally, made a discovery worth while.

What the size of the after-war dictionaries will be, considering that new words, evolved from the mixing of many races on the battlefields and in the camps, are being produced at the rate of some thousand every year, it is somewhat appalling to think of. Dr. Johnson compiled a dictionary containing 50,000 words. Webster's, published in 1828, had 160,000, and in the most recent dictionary there are 450,000 words. To China falls the honor of having produced the first known dictionary in the world. That was some 2000 years ago.

THOSE who know their New York will doubtless see in its new traffic rules an end, once and for all, to the lawless driver typical of that city only a few years ago. Who does not remember the truckman, for instance, who would deliberately drive past the policeman's signal, certain that the middle of the street belonged to him and that he could do as he liked? Who does not remember, too, his air of defiance of the public afoot, and the way in which he boasted, if called to account, of the "pull at headquarters" which would "make things all right"? But Manhattan is at last, it appears, to see that lawless state of things no more.

ONE of the advocates of more kindly treatment for those engaged in the oil industry, when it comes to a matter of taxation, recently explained that the taxation of oil producers is really a taxing of property and not of profits, for the reason that when oil fields are exhausted the producer's property is gone. It will occur to others, perhaps, that when the oil fields are exhausted, it is the public's, rather than the producer's, property that is gone.

BAR-LE-DUC, in the Department of the Meuse, may be but a small town, but it has given some great citizens to France. M. Poincaré, President of the French Republic, is a native of the town, a fact which is enough to insure Bar-le-Duc's fame in the present and for some time to come. In the past it has contributed to the army fifty generals and two marshals of France. In 1870, it is related, Prince Friedrich Karl, being taken over the local museum by the Mayor of Bar, in his official capacity, pointed to the portrait of one of these marshals and asked his name. It was a name unpleasant to all German ears, but the Mayor unflinchingly, looking the invader in the face, replied, "Oudinot, Governor of Berlin."

THE United States Brewing Association, like the German-American Alliance, with which it was formerly deeply in sympathy, appears to have exceeded its charter rights, in that it has been engaged in brewing trouble for itself and its friends while brewing beer for its customers.